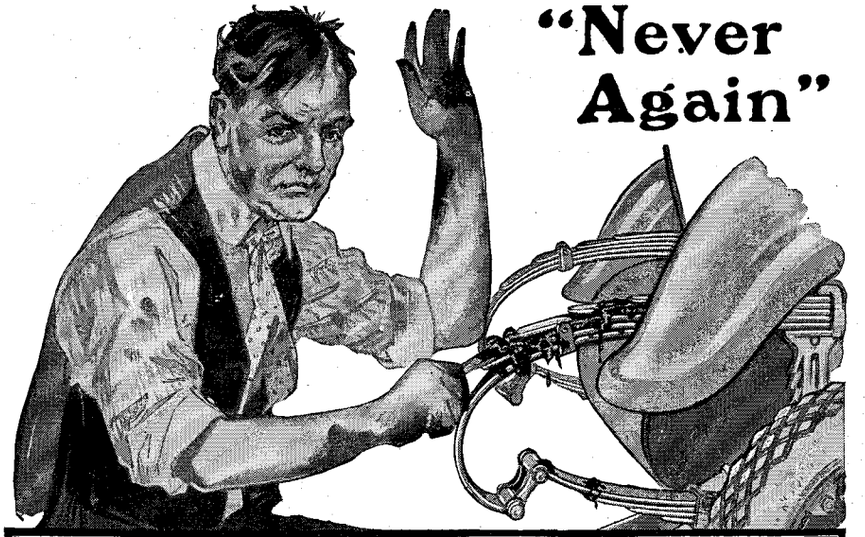

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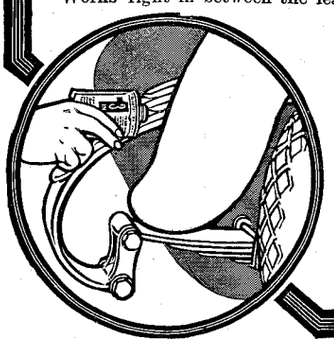

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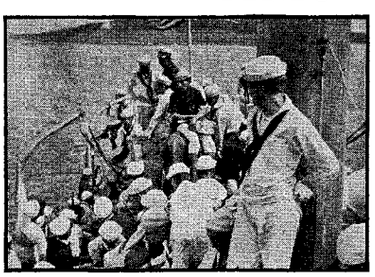

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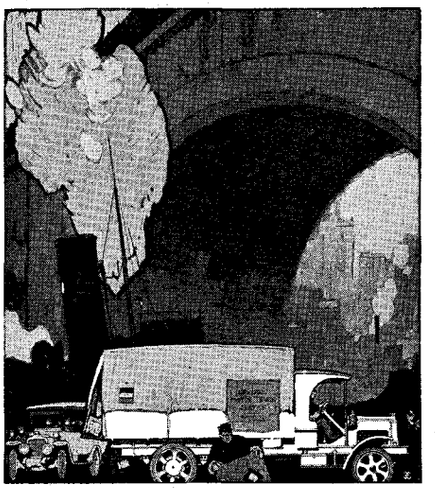

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The Outlook

APRIL 7, 1920

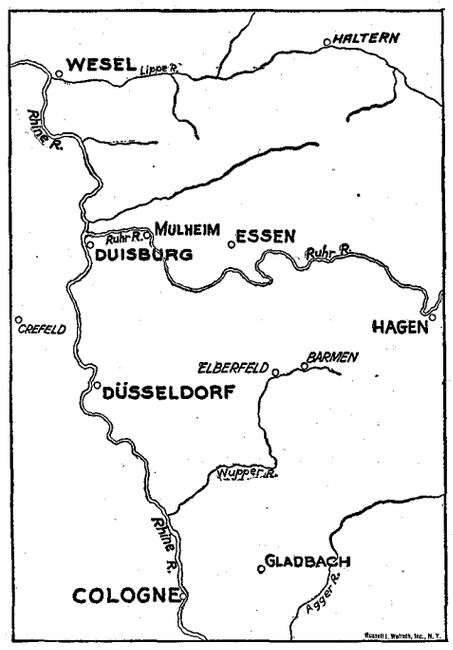
THE WAR IN THE RUHR VALLEY

A WORKMEN'S army and an industrial war form the strange aftermath of the collapse of an autocratic revolution. The Ruhr district is one of Germany's most important industrial centers —coal mines, blasting furnaces, and great metal mills, turning out machinery and arms, abound. The accompanying map shows the relation of the Ruhr River to the Rhine, and the situation of Essen, Mülheim, and other important centers, while the general relation of the region as part of Germany is indicated by the distance from Cologne and the fact that Berlin is about three hundred miles to the eastward. One of the extraordinary features of this little war on the Ruhr is the fact that the workmen have been actually besieging the fortified town of Wesel (see map).

The rebel forces are generally called the Reds, but their effort is said to be not so much in favor of Communism or Bolshevism as an attempt to secure less rigorous industrial conditions for the miners and to demand labor representation in the National Assembly and the nationalization of the coal and iron mines.

The Ebert Government has attempted to deal with this insurrection through the Reichswehr—that is, the army of internal defense authorized by the Allies; the Government believes, or pretends, that this is not strong enough to cope with the situation, and has asked the Allies to authorize the use of the regular army in the Ruhr district. This ought not to be done; France has vigorously opposed itself to any such course; the other Powers are not so positive. The French Premier, M. Millerand, supports Marshal Foch's advice that forces of the Allies should occupy Frankfort and Darmstadt as a guaranty that any German army which entered the Ruhr district should retire when order is restored. In general, France regards the whole military situation in Germany as unsatisfactory, and, in evidence, points to the statement that an inter-Allied Commission has found 3,500 three-inch guns in the vicinity of Berlin alone, and believes that 12,000 such guns and 6,000 airplanes are scattered about in Germany, all quite contrary to the terms of the armistice. In other ways evidence is abundant that the Germans are not carrying out honorably and honestly the armistice and treaty conditions. Even the workmen's army is said to be turning out arms and ammunition at the great Krupp works in Essen.

Meanwhile the German Government seems to be at sea. Attempts to form a new Cabinet, with Herman Müller as Premier, have been made, and the overthrow of Herr Bauer as Premier has been regarded as a triumph of radicalism. But the whole political situation is in a confused condition. Reports, as we write, state that the Government has sent an ultimatum to the Ruhr rebels, demanding unconditional surrender, with no favorable conditions attached. This is very different from the reports a few days previous, which spoke of an agreement reached at Bielefeld in which serious and dangerous concessions were made to the demands of the workmen for political recognition.



THE RUHR VALLEY DISTRICT

THE DAWN OF A BETTER DAY, PERHAPS

THERE have been times when the general public has been discouraged over the methods and manners of its Government. It seemed as though we would never be able to eliminate the duplication of agencies and the inefficient organization which has become proverbial. We have come to look upon the erection of a monumental post office as a decoration for village greens, the maintenance of useless Army posts, the building of dry docks in harbors which ships cannot enter, the transmission of tons of junk under Congressional frank, and the dredging of dry creek beds, as an unavoidable part and parcel of the scheme of the universe.

But signs are not wanting that a better day may be dawning. The most hopeful indication that we have seen is the announcement that the Senate of the United States has voted to strike from the Agricultural Bill the annual appropriation of some $200,000 for the free distribution of seeds by members of Congress. Of all the useless expenditures indulged in by Congress, this free distribution of seeds has been perhaps the most futile. The House may force the restoration of this item to the Agricultural Bill, but at least a beginning of reform has been made.

While the item for the distribution of free seed itself amounts to not much more than $200,000, Senator Gronna of North Dakota and Senator Wadsworth of New York have estimated that the inclusion of this item involves an indirect expenditure of some $10,000,000 a year. The expenditure of this money has never evoked anything but risibility from the real farmers of the country. The chief crop grown from the seed has been the ever-blooming variety of political aspirations.

The Senate is not entitled to all the credit for striking this item from the Agricultural Appropriations Bill, for Secretary Meredith appealed to the Senate Agricultural Committee to abolish this appropriation. He said in his letter:

"In its inception this activity was constructive and experimental. But for the last thirty-five or forty years we have been distributing old, standard, and thoroughly tested varieties of seeds. The need for seed distribution has ceased."

Thirty-five or forty years is perhaps the proper and normal time required for the abolition of any feature of our Government which has been proved useless. We must learn not to grow impatient.

HERBERT HOOVER

ON Tuesday of last week Mr. Hoover, in an admirably expressed telegram to the Hoover Club of California, announced his willingness to accept, if offered, the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

The most complete and interesting article that we have yet seen on his Presidential caliber appears in the April issue of "The World's Work." It is by French Strother, the managing editor of that readable periodical.

Herbert Hoover was born forty-six

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years ago in a little village of four hundred inhabitants in the corn belt of Iowa, "the son of a man who was village blacksmith and farmer in one." He was born a Quaker and remains to-day a Quaker in good standing in the Quarterly Meeting of which he is a member. He was left an orphan before he was ten years old. At fourteen he began to support himself, earning money enough to enter Stanford University, California, at seventeen. In the University he was not only a successful student, but prominent and influential in the undergraduate life. He was manager of the football team; manager of the glee club; treasurer of his class; business manager of the college paper; treasurer of the student body. During his summer vacations he worked in the mines and the Government survey, learning the practical side of engineering, to the theory of which he was devoting himself in his University course. At twenty-three he was employed by a British syndicate in the gold mines of Australia. At twenty-five he was Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Mines established by the Chinese Government, and made a record for courage and efficiency and humaneness during the Boxer Rebellion. Before he was thirty he had won an international reputation as a mining engineer. "In 1907, Hoover, together with some other Americans, acquired a considerable interest in a lead mine in northern Burma. They developed this concern with railways, metallurgical works, steamships, until it employed 25,000 men. In the years 1914 and 1915, the Belgian Relief requiring his undivided attention, he sold his interests to the other partners, and thereby gained a moderate competence, much drawn upon during the war."

His most striking mining achievement was the development of the Kyshtim iron and copper mines of the Ural Mountains in Russia. He not only made the crudely worked property wonderfully productive by the use of efficient methods and machinery, but introduced modern housing and working conditions and wages for the wretched workmen, so that he made a reputation in Russia both as a great mining engineer and a great humanitarian.

He believes in team-work. "Hoover's decisions are his own, but they are always based upon a conference with the largest number of the best-informed people he can gather for a free discussion before he decides. In these conferences he has no pride of opinion and he expects the most searching scrutiny of the facts by everybody present."

He believes that Socialism and Bolshevism will fall of their own weight when caste is abolished and economic wrongs are righted. He believes in stimulating foreign trade, but "that the basic industry of this country is agriculture," and "that our production of food is not increasing as fast as our population," and again "that both the farmer and the consumer are victims of an uneconomic distribution of foodstuffs." He believes in universal physical training, but not in universal military training. He advocates the budget system in government as the only effective way of regulating taxes and expenditures. And, finally, while a thoroughgoing American and devout advocate of American representative government, which he thinks "is the best form of government ever devised by man, . . . Hoover believes that the League of Nations is the hope of America and the hope of the world. But his idea of what a League of Nations is is the simplest. He regards it simply as nine men sitting around a table, discussing things instead of fighting about them."

Mr. Strother, in the article which we have thus attempted to condense but which deserves to be read in its entirety, has certainly presented an attractive picture of one of the foremost Americans of our time.

THE HIGH COST OF POOR ADMINISTRATION

Rear-Admiral Sims has shown in detail before the Senate Investigating Committee the limitations which the Navy Department placed upon his activity as commander of the American forces in the war zone. He has shown how his recommendations for the adoption of the convoy system, his request for destroyers and submarine chasers, and his urgent pleas to the Navy Department to abandon its policy of fighting the war on the American coast were pigeonholed or inadequately taken care of during the early days of the war. He has made it clear to most of those who have gone over the voluminous testimony submitted to the Senate Committee that Secretary Daniels at the very least failed to comprehend the menace of submarine warfare or to understand the principles necessary for its suppression. Other naval officers than Admiral Sims have given evidence which goes far to show how temperamentally unfit Secretary Daniels was for the task of making executive decisions in time of war.

It will perhaps be easier to understand Secretary Daniels's shortcomings as an administrator from a specific example than from a report of his reaction to large questions of policy. Admiral Sims, in a recent article in "The World's Work," says:

> From April to August, 1917, the American Navy had a very small staff organization in Europe. During these extremely critical four months the only American naval representatives in London, besides the regular Naval Attaché and his aides, were my personal aide, Commander J. V. Babcock, and myself; and our only office in those early days was a small room in the American Embassy. For a considerable part of this time we had no stenographers and no clerical assistance of our own, though of course the Naval Attaché, Captain W. D. MacDougall, and his personnel gave us all the assistance in their power. Commander Babcock had a Corona typewriter, which he was able to work with two fingers, and on this he laboriously pounded out the reports which first informed the Navy Department of the seriousness of the submarine.

The gross negligence which forced our naval commander in the war zone to work with such limited facilities is incomprehensible. It does not seem too much to say, as did Admiral Sims before the Senate Committee, that our failure to give adequate support with the means at our disposal during the first six months of the war seriously and unnecessarily jeopardized the outcome. It is Admiral Sims's personal estimate that the failure of the Navy Department to appreciate the need of preparedness before our entrance into the war, and its behavior during the first six months of the war, prolonged the whole conflict by four months, at a cost to the Allies of three thousand lives and one hundred million dollars a day.

MEXICO'S GREATEST NEED

Mexico's greatest need is education. If it were possible for the United States to spend in establishing schools in Mexico as much money as the oft-suggested wholesale military "intervention" by us in the territory of the southern Republic would cost, no such "intervention" might ever be necessary. "Intervention" is at best a last resort; the real cure for most of Mexico's ills is education. Without education no such thing as a genuine public opinion on international questions can ever exist in Mexico, and until the great illiteracy among the masses is removed democratic self-government will not be possible.

Most of our efforts to help the cause of education in Mexico fail either because the Mexicans believe them to be detrimental to the interests of the established Church or because such efforts are considered to be patronizing. The Mexican has as much pride as any man, and will not stand being patronized. The more credit to him! Religious differences often prove a stumbling-block for American educators and philanthropists who want to help Mexico. The fact is that American Catholics can do much more for education in Mexico than American Protestants.

Of course many American Catholics

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have looked askance at the anti-clerical programme of the Carranzistas. But American Catholics who have both a sense of justice and a knowledge of the facts admit that the Catholic Church in Mexico had abused its power and fallen on evil days. Remember, that many, and probably most, of the bitter enemies of the hierarchy among the Carranzistas consider themselves good Catholics. The recent anti-clerical movement was only a temporary and, in the main, wholesome reaction.

Although handicapped by its Protestant affiliations, the Y. M. C. A. has in a short time done not a little good in Mexico. This is largely because the men in charge of this work have realized the importance of making the movement essentially Mexican. In 1910 less than thirty-five per cent of the total financial support of this work came from Mexicans. But in 1919 so well had the movement "caught hold" that Americans had to contribute less than twenty-five per cent of the income. A great deal of emphasis has been placed on both mental and physical training. For the past year the educational department reported 1,142 classes held, with a total attendance of 13,236, in Mexico City. During the same time the attendance at the gymnasium classes in the capital was 35,385. Realizing the valuable effect of such training on younger Mexico, a Mexican gentleman, Mr. Arturo M. Martinez, has donated a tract of land worth $100,000 for an athletic field in Mexico City.

Let there grow up one eighty-per-cent literate generation of Mexicans, and what Americans call "the Mexican problem" may cease to exist.

A FRENCH HERO ARRIVES

A FLOCK of reporters clambered aboard an incoming steamer the other day bent upon asking a French hero the traditional question which all good Americans invariably demand of all incoming foreigners, "How do you like America?"

And this tumultuous welcome was indeed deserved, for the distinguished French hero was no less a person than the heavyweight champion of Europe, Georges Carpentier. He came to America bringing thirty-five trunks, a valet, a maid, a secretary, a manager, and a trainer. He also brought with him a young and pretty wife who seems to have captured the admiration of all beholders. The daily press regales us with absorbing accounts of his personal wardrobe and of the wardrobe of his wife. M. Carpentier, we are minutely informed, "brought with him one hundred silk shirts, with separate soft collars to match, and each shirt showing different colored design in dots, stripes and figures. Twenty overcoats, three fur coats, one fur robe, seventy-five suits, as many shoes, and at least two hundred neckties are included in his wardrobe." The mysteries of Madame Carpentier's wardrobe are too deep for a masculine pen. The descriptions of "oyster satin" and "raspberry velvet," we must confess, too confusingly resemble a menu to be wholly comprehensible.

The premier fighting man of the athletic world will doubtless continue to receive ovations and hero worship for a number of centuries to come—we might as well make up our mind to it. And

International

GEORGES CARPENTIER (LEFT), HIS WIFE, AND HIS MANAGER

popular admiration for this French hero is not so far from the mark either, for Georges Carpentier is a fighter who made a reputation for himself in the great fight which did not confine itself to the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry.

As his picture on this page will show, he is a clean-cut young man as different in appearance from the usual prize-fighter type as can well be imagined. It is not hard to guess on which side popular sympathy will fall if Carpentier is matched to box with any of our American prize-fighters who skulked at home during the war.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN SPOTS

THE rather dubious experiment of establishing the daylight-saving plan for some localities and clinging to the standard time system in others is now under way. New York State passed a law establishing the daylight-saving system in the State; New York City passed an ordinance of its own of the same kind, so that if the New York Legislature were to repeal the State law, as is still possible, the city would continue the new time schedule; the rest of the country "stands pat."

So far as New York City and the commuting and other near-by districts are concerned, there were less confusion and inconvenience than might be expected in the change. Even in New Jersey, which has so far refused to enact a daylight-saving law, there has been very general acceptance of the standard set by New York City. Railways generally have either set forward their clocks, as the ordinary individual has done, or have maintained the old standard of time so far as clocks were concerned, but have changed the schedule, at least of local trains, to conform to the general practice. The main trouble has been with through trains, with Federal courts and post offices in some places, and in the regions which border on one side the daylight-saving zone as it actually is in practice and on the other the zone where the standard is in actual operation. Southern New Jersey, for instance, is opposed to the daylight-saving plan, and, from its proximity to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania generally, is not inclined to conform readily to the practice of northern New Jersey. Yet a despatch on March 30 says that Philadelphia is moving in the direction of adopting the daylight-saving plan. On the same date it is announced that the New York State Senate has by one vote indorsed a bill repealing the State Daylight-Saving Law; if the Assembly should concur in this action, the condition will be confused indeed.

There can be no doubt as to the honest and general opposition to the daylight-saving plan on the part of the farmers. It is this that has prevented the adoption for this year of the plan by the country at large, as with equal certainty the majority of the non-farming people would desire. The farmers' objection is twofold: first, that it is impossible to adapt agricultural operations to the new hours because of the fact that much of the work has to be done with reference to the position of the sun and not of the hands of a clock; and, secondly, that if the farmers individually ignore the daylight-saving schedule in planning their work, it throws their life out of gear, so to speak, with the community and National life around them—trains, churches, post offices, theaters, movies, and so on—and that therefore they find it impossible to get labor because the laborers object to the mixed situation.

Generally speaking, where there are differences of opinion, the majority must rule; but it must be admitted that there are peculiar difficulties in this case.

THE GREAT BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

ACCORDING to ex-Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, last year in this country 143,000 public school teachers resigned their places. In Mr.

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Lane's words, the public school, the "greatest bulwark against the spread of Bolshevism," is crumbling. The cause lies in the fact that teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the increased cost of living.

We cannot blame teachers for leaving their places. Their ability to procure the necessities of life at prevailing prices depends on getting a job paying considerably more than they can hope to get by sticking to school-teaching.

And this is not the worst. In the nature of things, as Mr. Lane adds, it is the ablest and most versatile teachers who have gone out from the schools.

So far 1920 has only accentuated the history of 1919. In Philadelphia, for instance, the situation is so bad that in its public schools nearly a hundred substitute teachers are needed; more than five thousand children have been forced either to leave school or to receive only part-time instruction. In St. Louis about a hundred teachers have resigned to enter commercial life, and in Memphis certainly an equal number. In New Orleans the teachers received a thirty per cent salary increase in February, and their resignations have fallen off. The same is true of San Francisco.

In the autumn of 1919 and the winter of 1920 in New York City over a thousand teachers resigned. By the end of February some three thousand classes were teacherless and 118,000 children were sent home. In the attempt to remedy the teacher shortage in both State and city, the Public Education Association has appointed an influential committee of a hundred eminent citizens to urge the passage of appropriate legislation. Two salary increase bills are before the Legislature at Albany; one of them would increase the higher grade teachers about twenty per cent and the lower grade about forty per cent. The other would provide not percentages but flat increases for all teachers. The minimum salary in the first bill would be $1,400, and in the second $1,600. The Public Education Association is supporting the second bill.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE STORM

THERE is nothing more terrible in the forces of nature than the sudden sweep and fatal fury of the tornado. It cannot be foreseen, it cannot be resisted, it cannot be avoided.

The calamity of March 28 affected localities in eight States. It is believed that the total loss of life exceeds one hundred and fifty, while the number of persons injured amounts to several hundred. What was unusual about this disaster is that it really consisted of two separate destructive storms, which ultimately joined forces. One, the Weather Bureau tells us, developed in Alaska, the other in Arizona and Nevada. When these two combined, a rotary wind motion developed which caused the tornado proper. Its force may be estimated when we remember that while the movement of the storm as a whole was only about fifty miles an hour, the velocity of the wind at the center was probably from two to three hundred miles an hour. Of the six Central Western States affected, Illinois and Indiana suffered most severely; in Illinois towns and villages not far from Chicago were hit: Elgin suffered the largest destruction of property; a number were killed in Melrose Park and other towns in the suburbs of Chicago. Indiana reported thirty-six fatalities; Ohio, twenty; Michigan and Wisconsin suffered less severely.

At the southern end of this vastly extensive storm Georgia and Alabama were severely injured. The fatalities were scattered about in many country districts; it is known that about eighty people were killed, and the number is probably much larger.

If the tornado had struck large cities, it is almost beyond one's power to imagine the path of death and destruction it would have left; it did, in fact, come very close indeed to Toledo and Chicago, and their escape was narrow and most merciful. Like most such tornadoes, this acted with what might be called freakishness, striking savagely at detached spots and skipping completely over intervening regions.

In these cases of calamity by natural force the public can only extend its deep sympathy and its prompt aid. This it has done; the Red Cross, as always in cases of public disaster and suffering, was quick to render assistance, and other civic and National help will surely be available as needed.

FOOTBALL IN FRANCE

RECENT press despatches from France report a notable victory of a French Rugby football team over an English rival. It is reported, too, that the French military authorities have ordered the various military units of the French army to organize and maintain football teams as a part of the French system of military training. Most of the comments on these reports which we have seen have drawn the conclusion that this represents an entirely new departure for the French army, and that the game of football has been introduced in France solely as a result of the contact with English and American athletes during the war. Such is, of course, not the whole truth, for the French army has shown increasing interest in football since at least 1899.

In that year a young French lieutenant was invited by a comrade to take part in a game of Rugby, just then beginning to come into favor in France. His own words as to the impression made on him are exceedingly interesting:

> One fine day a comrade invited me to take part in a game of Rugby football. I perceived when I myself shared in this sport, so difficult if one wishes to acquire great skill, that it has, on the other hand, the merit of being capable of being taught to beginners in a few lessons, and being rapidly acquired in its rudiments. Such rapidity is essential to every sport meant for army use.
>
> Subsequently I perceived—a far more interesting thing—that the dominant idea of Rugby football is struggle—the struggle of a collective will against another collective will. It is, then, in its very essence, a school of the will. Herein I made a discovery of capital importance for my own system of education. I learned, too, by my own experience, that this schooling of the will takes place in the midst of fear and danger. No one who has not played football can form an exact idea of the violent emotions felt by the player, nor an approximate notion of the courage necessary to carry the ball, despite very real dangers, into the adversary's goal.

The above quotation is taken from a book written by this same lieutenant, then a commandant, in 1914. It is called "The Education of a Warrior." In this volume Commandant Demars, urging the further extension of football in the French army, states that the two best means for developing the morale of soldiers are to be found in hard cross-country riding and in football, and that football is superior to cross-country riding in that it is an excellent school of discipline in that collective effort which we call team work. Commandant Demars also makes the interesting observation that in playing the game the men "gradually lose that rage for individualism which is the defect of the French temperament," and learn to fight for the triumph of their own side as a whole instead of for personal glory.

It was America's experience in the war that her football players almost invariably were to be found in the front ranks of the athletes in service. Of the men playing on the Western Conference this last year it is said that every man was in the service during the war. We believe that football teams of other sections of the country were represented on practically the same basis. The game of football is a hard school, but it makes men.

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER OF T. R.?

THE Roosevelt Memorial Association has sent out an appeal under the above caption for biographical material concerning Theodore Roosevelt which ought to excite widespread interest. Mr. Roosevelt touched our American life on so many sides and from so many

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

IMITATION

Darling in the New York Tribune

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"NO EUROPEAN ENTANGLEMENTS"

Dowd in Blighty (London)

The Visitor: "And how do you like history?" Peter: "Hate it."
The Visitor: "Which lesson do you like best?" Peter: "History."

From Nebelspalter, Zurich, Switzerland

THE DIPLOMAT

"Can't you see that no fishing is allowed?"
"I'm not fishing!"
"??????"
"No! I'm teaching this worm to swim!"

Higgins in London Opinion

She: "I appreciate the compliment, but I'm afraid I could not make you happy."
He: "Oh, yes, you could—you don't know how easily pleased I am."

From Sondags Nisse, Stockholm, Sweden

THE CUBIST PORTRAIT

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angles that it is impossible for any one man to have an adequate conception of his multifarious activities. Much of the most interesting material concerning Mr. Roosevelt has, of course, not found its way into books. Even those who knew Mr. Roosevelt only slightly may have a few significant memories which may give to future historians illuminating glimpses of Mr. Roosevelt's personality. As examples of the type of stories which the Roosevelt Memorial Association is eager to secure, it publishes in its appeal several delightful anecdotes. One of them we have space for here:

> A number of men were dining at the White House one day during a period when President Roosevelt was having a particularly difficult time with Congress. Among them were Carl Akeley, the big-game hunter, and a certain Congressman from Illinois.
>
> Akeley had been telling how one evening in the heart of Africa he had seen sixteen lions coming out of one cave. The President's eyes shone.
>
> "By George," he exclaimed, "I wish I could turn those lions loose in Congress!"
>
> "But, Mr. President," interposed the Congressman, "aren't you afraid they might make a mistake?"
>
> Roosevelt snapped his teeth together.
>
> "Not if they stayed long enough!"

If any reader of The Outlook is treasuring such an anecdote as this, it should be sent at once to Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, Secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. A copy of one of the standard biographies of Mr. Roosevelt will be given each month as a prize to the one who contributes the most telling anecdote, thoroughly authenticated and not hitherto published.

THE DESPERATION ABROAD

CENTRAL EUROPE and Armenia are in desperate need of food, doctors, and hospital supplies.

As to food, The Outlook has already urged its readers to buy food drafts. The American Relief Administration has warehouses in Hamburg, Warsaw, Prague, Vienna, and Budapest, and is carrying stocks of staple food supplies. Any one here, through almost any bank, may buy an order upon these warehouses in the form of food drafts.

A second means of supplying Central Europe and Armenia with food was proposed ten weeks ago by the Secretary of the Treasury. He asked Congress to authorize the Government Food Administration's Agency, the United States Grain Corporation, to sell from its large surplus credit for flour to the starving peoples in Austria, Poland, and Armenia. The House of Representatives has finally—and generously!—authorized the corporation to sell for cash or credit five million barrels of soft winter-wheat flour, an inferior quality, practically unsalable where, as here, the higher grades are in demand. The Senate, the papers report, will act "in a few weeks." Meanwhile, people in Poland, Austria, and Armenia are *starving*.

If there has been little realization of the need of food abroad, there has been no realization of the need for doctors and drugs, nurses and hospital supplies. Do we know that in Montenegro there are only four doctors and no medicines? Do we know that in Serbia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, Armenia, and Syria typhus and the white and bubonic plagues are raging because two million infected refugees from Russia and the East have escaped into those countries? The League of Red Cross Societies is appealing for doctors and nurses. Few among us can go in that capacity. But if any one be not already a Red Cross member, will he not at once send a dollar to the nearest Red Cross office?

WHAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

THE fate of the present League of Nations is not an easy thing to foretell. Without the United States it may develop into a European alliance; without the United States it may dwindle and die a natural death from lack of interest and inherent vitality. Or it may endure until the United States, after the Presidential election, votes to enter it, with or without reservations. In any case, if the League is to live it seems obvious that it will require revision of its fundamental law and a reaffirmation of its purposes and ideals.

It must be admitted by all that the present League was created by a body of men whose first duty was not the erection of a new international relationship, but the specific task of concluding peace after a devastating world war. Deliberations over the form of the proposed League were necessarily colored by the immediate problems which had to be faced. The delegates were in a position analogous to that of the body of men who drew up the Articles of Confederation of the American Colonies. They were not in the position of the delegates who created our present Constitution.

The Articles of Confederation of the American colonies were a necessary step in the creation of our present Government. So, we believe, was the creation of the present League a necessary step in the creation of better international relationships, relationships based on law backed by the force of a real and effective public opinion. The next step may be a revision of the present League by a Constitutional Convention similar to that which created the American Constitution, an assemblage to which we could send delegates empowered to speak for the country as well as to the country. The Outlook believes that when the time comes for such a revision or recreation of the League of Nations it will be found that the backbone of the new international organization will be its judicial rather than its legislative function. If the force and opinion of the world can be brought to back up the decisions of an international judicial tribunal, the creation of the international legislative function will follow in due time as the result of normal growth.

SHALL GOVERNMENT BECOME A LANDLORD?

ONE of the acute and exceedingly uncomfortable manifestations of the high cost of living in New York City is the sudden and great increase in rents. A very large number of persons living in apartments and flats will literally be turned out of house and home on May 1 without knowing where to find a place in which they can afford to live.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that tenants have appealed for help to the State Government. Not long ago two contending parties of tenants and landlords went to Albany to lay their case before the State Legislature. That body is now considering various bills to protect rent-payers in apartments, flats, and tenements from "profiteering" landlords.

The question thus dramatically raised is a complicated and perplexing one. It really involves a series of questions. What are vested rights? To what extent may government regulate them? Is the economic law of supply and demand of universal application? If not, what are its proper limitations? If government may fix the price of rent, why may it not fix the price of clothing, shoes, and food?

Between the old Individualism which denied that government had any other function than to protect the rights of the individual, and the new Socialism which wants the government to own all the tools and control all the processes of organized industry, there is a middle position which might be stated thus:

In a democratic government all industries should be left to private enterprise so long as private enterprise proves itself able to make them promote the general welfare; but whenever they fail to promote the general welfare, government should step in to supplement private enterprise or to put public enterprise in its place. Whether governmental action

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should supplement or become a substitute for private enterprise, and whether it should be temporary or permanent, must always depend upon the nature of the circumstances and the nature of the public need. This is the position which gradually and somewhat hesitatingly the American people are taking.

Generally we leave the cure of the sick to private enterprise; but we provide hospitals and dispensaries for those who are not adequately cared for by private enterprise, and in case of a pestilence we put the entire medical care of the city under the direction and control of the government.

Generally we leave the feeding of the city to private enterprise; but when private enterprise leaves the children of the city without milk, or feeds them, as it did three-quarters of a century ago, on poisoned milk furnished by swill-fed cows, the government interferes to regulate and control the milk supply.

In this climate shelter is as essential to the general welfare as food or medicine. Private enterprise is apparently on the verge of failing to provide shelter for thousands of the residents of New York City. Whether this is the fault of profiteers who are speculating in house rents, or is due to the high price of labor and building materials and the too rapid growth of the city, or to both causes combined, it is not necessary to decide before government acts. Whatever the cause of present conditions, it would be a criminal government which would allow families in New York City to face next winter without adequate shelter.

The problem is a difficult one, and for its solution needs both a humane spirit and economic wisdom. But no scholastic theories as to the function of government inherited from the past, or even apparently sanctioned by the experience of the past, must be allowed to prevent the government, State or municipal, from doing whatever the best wisdom of experts may indicate to insure adequate shelter for those who under present conditions have no prospect of receiving shelter for themselves and their families unless the government interferes.

What may the government do?

Four courses of action seem to us to be sufficiently practical to warrant consideration:

First, the municipal government might by injunction prevent evictions on the ground that they are the result of a monopolistic combination of landlords to raise prices in restraint of trade. This would be to invoke the established principle of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The tenant would be left undisturbed until the courts decided whether such an artificial and illegal monopoly exists.

Second, by condemnation proceedings under the right of eminent domain the city might seize untenanted or insanitary tenements, of which there are said to be a really large number in the city, and, putting them in order, might use them to house at cost its own employees. The city now provides sleeping quarters for its firemen and policemen. Why should it not at cost charge provide homes for its clerks, workmen, and officials?

Third, the State Legislature might define the ownership of all buildings in a city of the first class as a vested right in a monopoly created by the State, like the ownership of a railway. It could then regulate rents as it now regulates railway fares by a law of general application. It might say that the gross rent of no building should exceed a certain percentage, to be fixed by the law, of the assessed valuation of the property. There might be one interesting by-product of such a law. It would be to the self-interest of the political party in control of the city government to keep assessments down in order to keep the rents of the voters low; and it would be to the self-interest of the landlord to improve his property and raise its assessed value in order to raise his rents—a reversal of the present tendencies of tax collectors to raise assessments and of property-owners to depress them.

Fourth, there is a variant of the third proposal which is perhaps the most practical of all. It is to use the well-recognized principle of regulation by taxation. Let the State fix the assessed valuation of real estate not upon its market value but its rental value. Suppose The Outlook Apartment House—which regrettably does not exist so far as we know—has a gross annual rental income of $100,000. Capitalized at ten per cent, the assessed valuation for taxing purposes would automatically be $1,000,000. When the landlord reduced the annual rents to $50,000, the assessed valuation for taxes would automatically be reduced to $500,000.

These four proposals are set forth here not as definitely worked out remedies but as propositions for discussion.

THE AUTHOR OF "ROBERT ELSMERE"

IT is difficult for the new generation of readers and thinkers to realize how great a sensation, both literary and polemical, was caused by the appearance thirty-two years ago of Mrs. Ward's novel "Robert Elsmere." When Mary Augusta Ward (very much better known as Mrs. Humphry Ward) died suddenly in a London hospital on March 24, she was still, at the age of sixty-eight, in her active career as a writer. She had written more than twenty novels; her finely patriotic books dealing with phases of the Great War are a recent memory; she was interested in social and educational reforms. But in that long and busy career the one notably outstanding event was the wide and even acrimonious discussion produced by what was then considered a dangerous attack upon orthodoxy. One writer has said that, like Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

"Robert Elsmere" was like a spark in an already overcharged atmosphere. Mr. Gladstone's famous article in the "Nineteenth Century" started the debate, and writers of all shades of belief and unbelief entered eagerly into the fray. The book was much more daring then than it would be to-day. It had an enormous reading, and the talk about it died out only when the subject had become wearisome.

The truth is that "Robert Elsmere" did not lead anywhere. It was described in this journal at the time as an attempt in dramatic form to reconcile religious feeling with modern scientific thought. It impressed the truth that liberty of theological belief and the discoveries of the "higher criticism" were not inconsistent with the religious spirit. The young curate, Robert Elsmere, whose struggle is depicted, turned from the impossible demands of ultra-orthodoxy upon his faith, and formed a religion of humanitarianism—too reverent to be agnosticism, too radical to be called Unitarianism. He looked forward to what he named a New Brotherhood. But there is no New Brotherhood. Its beautiful ideals have permeated the work of the churches and have been illustrated in England by the social settlements and the playground centers in which Mrs. Ward took such deep interest. But as a religion or a concrete center of belief and effort there was no reality as a result of this criticism of the older forms of faith. What "Robert

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Elsmere" did accomplish was to bring into the light diverse trends of thought that were struggling for expression, to encourage toleration, and to stimulate human kindliness and sympathy.

Normally, despite "Robert Elsmere," Mrs. Ward was not a controversialist, but an expounder in pleasing story form of the social and intellectual life around her. For instance, she wrote a novel dealing with the woman suffrage question, and so fairly presented the arguments and foibles of advocates of both sides that a reader might doubt to which her own view inclined—she was, in fact, mildly "anti." And in her best war-time novel, "Elizabeth's Campaign," she depicts an obstinate pacifist with such charm that one likes the man while out of patience with his views. Mrs. Ward knew Oxford thoroughly, and in more than one of her novels (notably in "Lady Connie") university life is convincingly and delightfully rendered. So with English society; she knew it in many aspects, and one of the chief attractions of her stories is that she introduces us to cultivated people who talk with a sense of humor and mental acuteness about things of the day—politics, burning questions, conflicting social aims; and all this not usually dramatically but always pleasantly.

Probably the most dramatic novel in her long list is "David Grieve," which, oddly enough, was the immediate successor of "Robert Elsmere," of which it is the literary antipodes; in point of workmanship many critics still regard "David Grieve" as Mrs. Ward's best book. Others of the more notable titles are "Lady Rose's Daughter," "Helbeck," "The Marriage of William Ashe," and "Eltham House." Mrs. Ward has always been pretty free in her use of actual people in her characters, but with care not to be offensive nor to overstep courtesy—Lloyd George, for instance, appears unmistakably in the suffrage novel above referred to; at least three of the characters in "Robert Elsmere" are recognizable—Squire Wendover as Mark Pattison, Mr. Grey as Thomas H. Green, and the Swiss dreamy philosopher as Amiel. Mrs. Ward was the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, the daughter of the Thomas Arnold who was active in the Oxford Movement, and the niece of Matthew Arnold, the poet and essayist, while her husband was a writer and university instructor. Her knowledge of English intellectual circles was naturally wide, and she used it as literary material to great advantage.

It would be extravagant to say that Mrs. Humphry Ward was one of the great English novelists. She had not the genius of a George Eliot, nor was she gifted with structural skill in making her situations single and powerful. Probably she wrote too much and too fast. But she has certainly been an interesting figure in literature for the last thirty or more years, a link between the Victorian era and the ultra-modern impressionists.

MONEY IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

The Charges

IN the opinion of Senator Johnson, of California, and in that of many other men, lavish expenditure of money in political campaigns means the exploitation of politics. And that, says Mr. Johnson, means nothing less than the exploitation of the people. "The money is coming from somewhere, and if the candidate backed by money is successful, it means that those who furnished the money will expect something in return."

"For the last ten years," remarked Senator Borah, of Idaho, the other day in the United States Senate, according to the press despatches (the "Congressional Record" has not yet reached us), "the use of money in campaigns has been increasing. But this year it has grown so astoundingly that it promises to make 1920 a perfect saturnalia of corruption." Mr. Borah, who is a supporter of Senator Johnson for the Presidency, proceeded:

> On both sides of the fence the amount of money being used to control conventions is simply shocking. . . . It will become known that at least two of the Democratic candidates have been expending money, or that it is being expended in their behalf, quite as freely as for General Wood and Governor Lowden.

As to the Wood campaign, Mr. Borah read from a newspaper statement that in Indiana workers were being paid $2.50 each for testimonials from citizens attesting the General's fitness to be President. "If they pay $2.50 for testimonials, in Heaven's name what would they not pay for votes!" exclaimed Mr. Borah. The newspaper statement in question was doubtless that of the Indiana "Daily Times" as reported in the New York "World:"

> Get the nomination at any cost. This word has been passed down the line in the Leonard Wood organization. . . .
>
> The latest publicity plan resorted to is that of obtaining paid testimonials. . . . The word has gone out from the Wood headquarters that whoever brings in an interview approving the candidacy of General Wood will be paid the sum of $2.50. . . .

Senator Borah then took up an article in the New York "World" in which the names of several men were set down as underwriters of the Wood campaign to an expected fund of $1,000,000. Among these names were William Boyce Thompson, "copper magnate" and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Republican National Committee, and Edward L. Doheny, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company. In Mr. Borah's reported words, the next campaign will probably have to deal with the Mexican question; as Mr. Doheny is believed to be a Democrat, his alleged contribution for the election of a Republican candidate naturally gives rise to the suspicion that he is looking to the protection of his interests from both sides. Mr. Borah intimates: "Candidates for the Presidency who receive such stupendous favors from the interests must recompense those interests. . . . Such a performance at a time when the people are distressed to find the means to live can only be construed as testifying that the war profiteers have combined to control the conventions of both parties."

At all events, concluded Mr. Borah, according to the newspapers, "General Wood's managers have determined to control the Chicago convention by the use of money. Now let them go to the mat on that if they like."

The Answers

"The Wood managers are perfectly willing to go to the mat on Senator Borah's statement," declared Congressman Norman J. Gould, in charge of the Wood Eastern campaign. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, in charge of the campaign at Washington, declares that "Money is being expended to promote the candidacy of General Wood, and money is being expended legitimately and necessarily. . . . No dollar has been expended in his behalf illegitimately."

General Wood himself is of the following opinion:

> I am convinced that Senator Borah's attack at this time is for the purpose of influencing adversely the primary vote in Michigan on April 5. A similar attack was reported in the press a few days before the South Dakota primary, and was used throughout that State, I believe, for a similar purpose. Those who are in charge of my campaign stand ready to answer all proper inquiries concerning expenditures. Senator Borah's attack is entirely unwarranted.

Governor Lowden has sent this ringing telegram to Senator Borah:

> I will gladly join with all other candidates for the Republican nomination for President in submitting to yourself or to a committee to be appointed by you all expenditures made in the campaign, together with names of contributors and amounts contributed, and all books, records, and vouchers, for the purpose of the widest publicity. I sincerely hope this may be done and at once.

As to the $2.50 charge the "Sun and

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New York Herald" comments in this language:

> The silly statements . . . are so manifestly exaggerated and so inherently improbable that they may serve to weaken rather than strengthen the growing force of proper Republican protest against a style of campaign which aims or tends to forestall the choice of the parties' representatives in open convention. For this and other reasons we regret the appearance of the story in the columns of "The Sun and New York Herald" or elsewhere. To allege, for example, that the . . . managers in charge of General Wood's interests have reached a stage of excited lunacy which impels them to "pass down the line" the word "Get the nomination at any cost" . . . is to put too much of a strain on the credulity of the unimpassioned. To declare that the people at Wood headquarters are openly offering $2.50 to anybody who will set his or her name for that sum and become a signer of a testimonial to General Wood's fitness to be President is to say something that will not be believed readily even by the most convinced opponent of the strong-arm, long-purse methods in the preliminary campaign.

As to the charges in the New York "World" concerning alleged contributions to the expense of General Wood's campaign, Colonel William Boyce Thompson replies: "I have not directly or indirectly contributed to General Wood's fund. . . . I am assuming that you will . . . give to this statement of the truth the same prominence given to the false allegation." The allegation appeared in the first column of the first page of the "World." The denial appears in a corner on the second page.

Mr. Doheny telegraphed to Senator Phelan, of California, this denial of the allegation concerning him:

> That article published in the New York "World" stating that I am a contributor to the General Wood campaign fund is a falsehood made out of whole cloth. I have not made any such contribution. I have not been requested to make any contribution either to the General Wood fund or that of any other candidate, and I have not made any such contribution to any such fund. Senator Borah's remarks about me in this respect are hence unfounded, unwarranted, and without basis.

Remedies

In The Outlook's opinion, the committee in behalf of any Presidential aspirant may well seize the present opportunity to open its books. If, as General Wood intimates, the cry against campaign contributions is raised at the present time by reasons of jealousy and in the hope to get political advantage, such publicity would be the best possible counter-cry.

Of course every political organization uses money, uses it continually and legitimately. Of course, with the increased cost of living, there must be an increased use of money for political campaigns, for all expenses are higher.

It should be remembered that there are not only well-organized Committees working for General Wood and Governor Lowden, but that similar voluntary committees are spending money and working just as hopefully, enthusiastically, and generously for the nomination of Senator Johnson and Herbert Hoover. The proposed publication of funds and their sources applies to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hoover as much as it does to General Wood and Governor Lowden.

What Mr. Borah is striving to obtain is not so much to limit the size of the sums contributed to political campaign purposes as to make public the objects for which those sums are spent.

In making charges, however, the critic should be careful to avoid any appearance of slander; and some of Senator Borah's phraseology raises the suspicion that he is affected by feelings of personal partisanship as well as by an impartial desire for the public good. The existing law declares that it is unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential or Vice-Presidential electors are to be voted for. Violations of the law are subject to a maximum fine of $5,000 for the offending corporation. Every consenting officer of the corporation is subject to a maximum fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for a maximum term of one year. This statute does not, it is true, specifically prohibit contributions in Presidential primary contests, but many observers hold that such contests come within the spirit of the law. In order to extend the application of the Federal law to Presidential primary campaigns, Senator Borah has introduced a bill in the Senate with this statement: "We have seen here in this chamber one man expelled because of the use of money in his election; another tried by the Senate who barely escaped expulsion . . . and now we have the humiliation of having a third convicted by a jury."

The general provisions of Senator Borah's bill are as follows:

> No candidate for President shall give . . . or cause to be given . . . in procuring his nomination for the Presidency any sum in the aggregate in excess of $10,000 for any one State: Provided that money expended by such candidate for his necessary personal expenses incurred for himself alone for traveling and subsistence, stationery and postage, writing and printing . . . and distributing letters, circulars, and posters and for telegraph and telephone service shall not be regarded as an expenditure within the meaning of this section.
>
> Any person who shall violate or conspire to violate this act shall be punished with a fine of not more than $20,000 or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, or both.
>
> The expenditures made or caused to be made by any individual, committee or association, or corporation in behalf of a candidate of which the candidate has knowledge shall be included in the . . . foregoing section.
>
> Any person, partnership, corporation or organization that makes any contribution for the purpose of securing the nomination of any candidate for President in excess of $100 shall within one day after making such contribution notify the Attorney-General of the United States.
>
> Any person, partnership, corporation, or organization failing to comply . . . shall be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years, or both.

As will be seen from the terms of Senator Borah's bill, the sum which may be spent on behalf of any Presidential candidate in the pre-nomination campaign is limited to $480,000. This arbitrary fixing of the price of a campaign seems to us to be purely factitious and based upon no general principle. Ten thousand dollars spent for legitimate publicity in Delaware might be excessive and at the same time be very inadequate in Pennsylvania and New York.

The question of limiting campaign expenditures to certain specified amounts, while on its face a perfectly legitimate exercise of governmental authority, is not quite the simple proposition which it at first seems.

Under modern conditions the presentation of a political theory, a Presidential candidate, or even a religious or altruistic cause to an entire Nation necessarily costs a large amount of money, and it is not easy to draw in advance the line between legitimate and illegitimate expenditure.

This line to a certain extent automatically draws itself, for an unduly great expenditure reacts against the spender. If the direct purchase of votes and influence is guarded against, as it is and should be by law, the country can afford to be fairly liberal in its attitude towards the spending of money for legitimate publicity.

To permit a generous attitude toward expenditures for publicity there is, however, one thing absolutely essential. The electorate must have full information as to the amounts received and the purpose for which the money is spent. At the present time the returns of this kind are filed with the various Governmental agencies after the elections. There is no reason why any political committee could not be compelled to make weekly statements of the money received and the source from which it was received and for what spent during the *progress* of the campaign. If such statements were required, there would be little to fear in improper or disproportionate expenditures.

One thing further might be done. While it is obvious that wealthy men should not be prohibited from helping the Presidential candidates of their choice, and while a contribution of $100,000 from a millionaire might entail no greater sacrifice on his part than the contribution of $100 from a man on a small salary, it is undoubtedly true that the contribution of the larger sum might have greater influence upon the candidate. Let therefore the wealthy man contribute what he will, but specify that no contributor who gives more than X—— dollars shall be eligible to appointment to any office by the candidate if elected.

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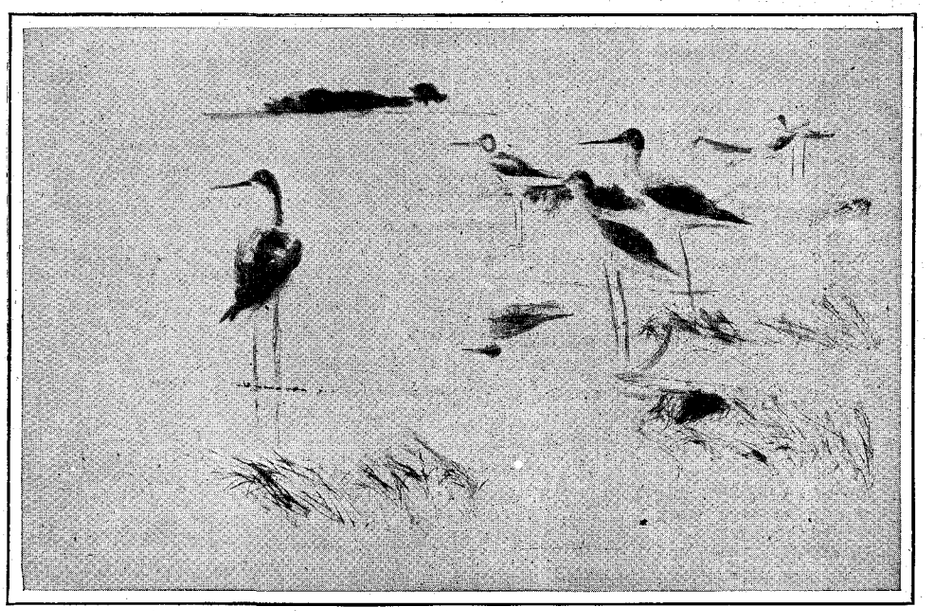
Such a regulation, if existing in the past, might have kept from very useful and creditable public service men who have contributed to political campaigns with the most honorable motives. But of the two evils it is quite clear that the danger of the debauchery of politics by the use of money is greater and more imminent than the possibility of the keeping away from the public service able and honorable men because of the limiting of money spent for publicity.

YELLOWLEGS

THE salty, steamy smell of mud rose from the brown flats which the last of the ebbing tide uncovered. Down the center of the flats the argentine coil of the main channel which fed this salt marsh through a cut in the sandy beach gleamed under the slanting rays of the late summer sun. The first breath of the evening breeze brought in from Buzzards Bay a lazy, dropping whistle, repeated several times and growing louder at each repetition.



YELLOWLEGS, BY FRANK W. BENSON

Two of us crouching in the rank grass on a little knoll commanding the tin figures of shore-birds which we had stuck in the mud on their peg legs thirty yards away heard it and gripped our guns tighter. The ten-year-old boy wriggling toward us in the scantier grass which covered the marshward side of the beach heard it, too, and dropped flat. At first we scanned the sky in vain, then a single speck became visible and grew larger. It swirled just out of range of our guns, and instead of settling down among the decoys alighted on a little plateau of bare mud one hundred yards from us, but somewhat nearer the ten-year-old in the grass. Still, as we saw him raise the single barrel of his sixteen-gauge shotgun we judged useless the attempt he was about to make. Apparently there were some seventy yards of steaming mud and glistening marsh grass between the boy and the lone yellowleg.

But miracles do happen, and the first kill of the ten-year-old boy was a solitary yellowleg at a seemingly impossible range.

It was eighteen years before the writer saw a yellowleg again. The bird, with others of his kind, was exhibited in the window of the Kennedy Art Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, New York. Illusory birds first caught with a pencil though they were, so well had the etcher done his work that the beholder smelled again the steam of a marsh at low tide and heard once more that familiar dropping whistle.

The art of Mr. Frank W. Benson is particularly successful when it deals with out-of-doors subjects. He can make you hear the moose call ringing across the placid lake at twilight, he makes the viewer's muscles ache sympathetically when he shows in dry-point the arduous toil of the canoe carry or a stiff paddle upstream. All of the quaint charm of out-of-the-way ports on the New England coast he imprisons in his etchings. Yet when he deals with wild bird life Mr. Benson is at his very best. He knows his birds far better than most men who hunt them with a gun. He catches all the sheen of plumage and every line of wing action in flight. You shiver sympathetically when you see his V-formation of geese whirring down a cold autumn sky, or when you regard the dumb dejection of his group of ducks squatting on hummocks of sedge while rain falls dolefully.

No artist has ever more successfully caught the dim lights of swamp and sea than has Mr. Benson in his etchings of a single duck settling into a lonely pool at dusk and a flight of frightened wild fowl at dawn. You look at a solitary blue heron fishing and your heart thrills to the sheer wildness of the scene. You watch three Old Squaws out at sea flying through the rain, and you can feel the restless heave of the stormy ocean.

Perhaps you have not time to leave the humdrum pursuit of daily bread to go to the seashore. Then hunt up some of the etchings of Frank W. Benson, and in the heart of the city you can enjoy the odor of burning marsh grass and the delicious salty smell of a clean beach at low tide. GREGORY MASON.

A LETTER FROM MR. ANDERSON AND A REPLY

THE editorial in The Outlook of March 24 entitled "False Witness," in my judgment, gives so utterly wrong an impression that the heading of the editorial might well be used as the heading of this letter.

The Outlook's editorial was misleading in the following material respects:

(1) It gives the impression that my suggestion as to how Archbishop Hayes could refute a certain statement was made at the same time as the statement itself, which is not true. The suggested basis of refutation was not put out until after the Archbishop had failed to deny that charge, but had denied other things.

(2) It omits the third and strongest element of my suggestion.

(3) It omits the highly material fact that on the very day that the statement to which it objects was made Cardinal Gibbons openly declared for beer and wine, which is a nullification proposal until the Amendment is repealed.

(4) In speaking of Archbishop Hayes's "dignified and emphatic denial" it omits the "brewer of bigotry" part of his statement, and ignores the fact that the Archbishop had previously publicly rebuked the Anti-Saloon League for singling out the Prohibition Law for special effort at enforcement regardless of the fact that it had been singled out for nullification and that the Federal Government had singled it out for enforcement.

(5) It does not mention the absolutely material fact that it was not the Anti-Saloon League which injected the religious issue, but that it was injected by the Catholics themselves. A prominent priest and a leading publication of the Church, issued in New York, for more than a year have viciously and falsely attacked both the Anti-Saloon League as an alleged

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anti-Catholic organization and attacked prohibition as something which would interfere with the obtaining of wine for sacramental purposes, thus deliberately seeking to incite Catholics to resist the law. The League merely turned on the light.

(6) It did not print the essential fact that I made an absolutely bomb-proof, *prima facie* case that the Anti-Saloon League is not anti-Catholic; that I myself have supported prohibition Catholics outside of my own party; that I gave the fullest credit to the prohibition activity of a host of Catholics; that the Anti-Saloon League has for years published as one of its important documents a tremendous array of Catholic approval of prohibition; and that no attack whatever was made upon the Catholic Church as such.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon
League of New York.

[The Outlook has repeatedly and cordially recognized the faithful, difficult, and effective work which Mr. Anderson has done in behalf of the movement to control and suppress the vicious liquor traffic of America. We see no need to withdraw our approval of what Mr. Anderson has done in the past. We feel confident that he has wide opportunities for usefulness still ahead of him. But we are equally sure that in his recent attack upon certain officials of the Catholic Church he displayed a serious lack of tact and good judgment.

Mr. Anderson, of course, discriminates between Catholics who have consistently opposed the liquor interests and Catholics who have supported or parleyed with them. But the phraseology of his recent public statements was of such a temper that the country at large received the natural impression that he was attacking the Catholic Church as an organization.

Religious tolerance is one of the fundamental tenets of American life, and any man who places himself in a position of appearing to stand for religious intolerance or bigotry does himself and the community a disservice.

Recently a prominent Southerner who has labored long and faithfully for the establishment of better racial relations in the United States said to an editor of The Outlook: "It is a heinous crime for white men to lynch a white. It is a heinous crime for Negroes to lynch a Negro. But when white men lynch a Negro or when Negroes lynch a white the heinousness of the crime is enormously magnfied. The effect of the crime of a white mob against a white or the crime of a Negro mob against a Negro is local in its effect, but interracial crimes disturb race relationships and create antagonism and bitterness throughout the entire Nation."

The same principle is involved in the criticism of a man of one faith by a man of another faith. Certainly, Protestants should deal honestly and fairly with Protestants; Catholics should deal honestly and fairly with Catholics; but the obligation of Catholics to deal fairly with Protestants and of Protestants to deal fairly with Catholics is enormously magnified by the effect which unfair or plainly intolerant dealing between men of opposing religious faiths has upon the Nation as a community.

Even in tolerant America there is social dynamite underlying the relationship of diverse religious organizations. It is fair to say that the man who scatters sparks on such a ground is lacking in wisdom. This is not the counsel springing from timidity or from a fear to recognize discordant facts where they exist. It is the counsel, we believe, of experience and true courage.—THE EDITORS.]

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

CHRISTIAN UNITY

TWO children are with their father after supper in the twilight. One sits in a chair by his side, holds his hand and gives it occasionally a gentle squeeze. He is a Quaker. The other climbs into his father's lap, puts his arms around his father's neck, and hugs and hugs and hugs him, and says, "I love you, I love you, I love you." He is a Methodist. Presently the father says: "Well, children, I must be going. Will you get me my hat and cane?" And both boys race to the hall to see which can get there first, and come breathless back, bringing one the hat, the other the cane. They differ in their expressions of their affection for their father, but they are one in their eagerness to do him a service.

The Christian unity that we need is not unity in opinion or in worship, but unity in action; not one creed nor one ritual, but one purpose. And of unity in action we already have more than we think.

About seventy-five years ago three or four young men met in London to consider what could be done, more than the churches were then doing, for the clerks of the great city. Out of that meeting has grown the Young Men's Christian Association, whose workshops extend all over the world, whose Christian service extends to every class in the community, Christian and pagan, whose activities take on innumerable forms all directed by one animating purpose, and whose active membership includes representatives of every evangelical denomination.

It is true that they have a creed. But their creed is not their bond of union. It is seldom mentioned except in meetings devoted to considering the question whether they would not be better without a creed. In truth, its object is not to unite its members in one brotherhood, but to exclude from its membership some who are not desired. If you talk in a non-controversial spirit with any of its leaders, this fact will probably pop out in the course of the conversation. If it were not for our evangelical creed, you will be told, the Unitarians or the Roman Catholics might get control of the organization, or at least control of some of its branches.

The Red Cross has no creed and no ritual. But its members are inspired by a common spirit, and it has a common purpose and a common symbol. When in an Episcopal church I see the procession of choir boys entering with a cross held up before them and leading them, I think of this army of the Red Cross, many million strong, in whose membership are Roman Catholics and Protestants, Jews and agnostics, bearing with them the cross which is no longer the symbol of a church creed, but has become the symbol of a Christ spirit—the spirit of love, service, and sacrifice. Its varied membership is united in one body by its work, and the work which makes it one is Christ's work. Christ told the congregation at Nazareth that he had been appointed to proclaim good tidings to the poor, deliverance to the captives, sight to the blind, liberty to those that are bruised by oppression. And at the time of his death he commissioned his disciples to carry on his work. This is precisely what the Red Cross is doing. To this work it calls its members and consecrates itself and them. And it is this consecration which makes them one body.

But the work of the Red Cross is a purely philanthropic work. Did not Jesus give to his disciples something more to do?

Yes. He said that he had come, not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. This is also the work of his disciples. Are not all the Christian churches endeavoring, each in its own way, to fulfill this mission? Did not Wesley and Whitefield call sinners to repentance at least as effectively as the bishops who forbade them to preach in the churches? Did not John B. Gough call sinners to repentance as effectively as Father Mathew? Did not Dwight L. Moody, does not Billy Sunday, call sinners to repentance; and the Salvation Army from a platform in the hall as effectively as the preacher from a pulpit in the neighboring church? The message of the Christian Church is one: that God is not only a righteous God who demands righteousness of his children and

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demands nothing else; not only a merciful God who pardons and absolves all who truly repent and unfeignedly accept his holy Gospel; but a seeking God who comes after men in their sins and whose goodness calls them to repentance. This message is given more effectively by some preachers than by others, by some churches than by others, and by the same church at some times than at others. But it is the one transcendent message of the Christian Church in all its branches. I am not a Unitarian, but I venture to think that there is more of the spirit of that message in the sermons of the Unitarian William Ellery Channing than in that of the orthodox Jonathan Edwards.

It is curious that in their public worship nearly all Christian churches recognize this unity of the spirit without realizing that they are doing so. There is no part of public worship which more effectively expresses our feelings of penitence, reverence, gratitude, and consecration than our hymns. And in our hymns we ask the Calvinist, Toplady, to lead us in singing,

Rock of Ages, cleft for me;

and the Methodist, Charles Wesley, to lead us in singing,

Jesus, lover of my soul;

and the Roman Catholic, Faber, to lead us in singing,

There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea;

and the Quaker, John Greenleaf Whittier, to lead us in singing,

Dear Lord and Father of mankind;

and even the Unitarian, Sarah F. Adams, to lead us in singing,

Nearer, my God, to Thee.

And it never occurs to us that in this Christian unity there is any incongruity.

Are creeds, then, of no use? Would I abolish them? No. I would not abolish them. They have their use. So fences have their use. But I would not use the fence which is put up about my lot for a foundation on which to build my house.

THE JUDGES AS THE CRIMINAL SEES THEM

BY AN EX-CONVICT

THERE are unfortunately but few criminal court judges who have enrolled themselves among those who are actively seeking a remedy for increase of crime. In the main, the judges look upon the criminal as inevitable—even necessary—and regard growth of crime as a natural result of increase of population. This is in part due to "professionalism," and also in part due to the fact that the greater proportion of criminal court judges are usually of a very ordinary type of men, drawn from the ranks of the mediocre lawyers who have not, as a class, a very broad social vision. And it must be remembered that a large proportion of them have served a political apprenticeship and come to the bench with blunted ethical perceptions. To suggest a complete reorganization of the system, which they regard as a stepping-stone toward the summits of their political ambitions, could hardly by these be considered as other than anarchistic.

This conservative attitude of a certain number of the criminal court judges is demonstrated, among many other ways, by their conduct in relation to the indeterminate sentence laws. In Pennsylvania we find such sentences, plainly evidencing pique, as a maximum of twenty years with a minimum of nineteen years and eleven months and twenty-five days; twenty years, with a minimum of nineteen years and six months, and so on. In New York State a twenty years' sentence, under the old system of commutation for good conduct, could be reduced by the deserving prisoner to twelve years and six months. Many other instances of conservatism are also to be found in judges' administration of the parole and probation privileges in many other States, as also similar action in regard to the indeterminate sentence law.

Viewing the attitude of very many of these judges toward what is called the "new penology," it is evident that they are hazily conscious of some handwriting on the wall, and that they are doing their best to evade the day of final reckoning. They see that *real* criminal and prison reform involves a curtailment of their powers, and they resent this. It is strange, however, that many of them do not appear to recognize how extremely limited their power even now is.

As a matter of fact, judges have to sit tamely by and witness the release by juries of men whom they well know to be guilty. They pronounce sentence upon others whom they know will take their cases out of their hands and into the higher courts. They are swayed, directly or indirectly, by their political masters to pronounce sentences against which their consciences rebel. They fix terms of sentences which have been laid down for them by law. And these laws have most often been made by men who in reality know nothing at all of law or justice or crime or social need.

Whatever their motive, however, the multiplicity of the laws administered by the judges of the country is bewildering, both as regards their number and their mandates. Vast numbers of these laws are survivals of ancient times. Concerning these a Western Supreme Court decision, rendered several years ago, held these words: "We are seeking to apply eighteenth-century methods to the twentieth-century need." The accident of a few feet of earth makes the difference of life or death to the criminal, or of imprisonment for ninety-nine years or thirty years. This in the event of murder. The accident of money or influence often affords opportunity for escape from any punishment at all. In New York a murderer is electrocuted; in Maine he is imprisoned for life; in New Hampshire he is hanged; in Nevada he may have his choice of hanging or being shot. In seven States he may escape with imprisonment for life; in the remainder he must forfeit his life unless he be enabled to retain capable counsel. In Missouri there are four degrees of murder; in Rhode Island there is but one; in some other States there are two or three. Other crimes afford an even more striking variety of punishment for all crimes. In one State the minimum penalty for forgery is ten years; in one adjoining the prisoner may not get more than this number of years for the same crime.

May we not consider that it is somewhat significant of the general caliber of the criminal court judges and lawyers that they have not themselves made an effort toward extrication from the maze in which the administration of justice in this country is now involved? They continue from day to day to impose sentences which can have no bearing at all upon the future conduct of the individual they are considering. Here they give ten years; there, five. One judge, when sentencing, would place in his pocket a number of dried peas equivalent to the maximum number of years the crime he was considering entailed. He would reach down into his pocket and make a "grab." The quantity withdrawn decided the fate of the prisoner. The writer, for a period extending over a year, ate breakfast each morning in a restaurant patronized by a judge of one of the courts he "covered" for his newspaper. This official suffered greatly from gastritis. His behavior at breakfast governed the advice given to certain friends among the attorneys as to whether they should seek to prevent or to advance sentence of clients on that day. Continued observation of this judge determined the belief that the condition of his stomach frequently made the difference of several years of imprisonment to the men brought before him.

If there is disparity of laws as between States, what may be said of the disparity of sentences between the judges even of one community? Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts, in an address before the American Prison Congress once said:

"A commission of five experts, headed by the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Suffolk County (*i. e.*, Boston), analyzed our court and prison record and declared that in our lower courts 'there exists a radical and multiform

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variation and antagonism in matters essential to the enforcement of law. In our opinion, this is a matter of grave moment, for no body of law can serve its full purpose, no penal law can command the full measure of that public respect (failing which the law itself fails), when the execution of such laws needlessly and unreasonably varies within a given community.'

"This legislation showed, for example, that one police judge gave probation in eighty per cent of his cases; another, in forty per cent of his cases; another, in only sixteen per cent; another, in ten per cent. One fined and committed equally. Even in the higher courts there has been the same lack of uniformity. In one of these seventy-five sentences were imposed for every hundred cases begun; in another, sixty; in another, fifty-two; in another, thirty-nine; in another, thirty-three; in another, twenty-nine; and in another, none."

Dr. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written: "Judges who make no study of the individual case and merely follow a given law can arrive at no just decision, but our system of jurisprudence allows them no other recourse. All who are accused receive the same treatment, regardless of the circumstances of the individual. A judge who has preconceived ideas of criminology and imprisonment is unfit to pronounce sentence."

So long ago as the latter part of the eighteenth century, Sir William Blackstone wrote: "As a conclusion to the whole we may observe that punishments of unreasonable severity, especially when unreasonably inflicted, have less effect in preventing crimes and mending the manners of a people than such as are more merciful in general, yet properly intermixed with the due distinctions of severity."

And again: "It is a kind of quackery in government and argues a want of solid skill to apply the same universal remedy, the *ultimum supplicum*, to every case of difficulty."

And yet we find that one judge in sentencing 1,000 individuals, charged with thirty-nine different crimes, has sent 927 into imprisonment and conditionally released the remainder on probation or parole; another judge, in the same city, sent but 614 of 1,000 to prison and discharged the remainder conditionally. Were we considering only a few cases, we might conclude that in one instance the judge had been confronted with offenses of greater gravity. Comparison, however, developed that the crimes and the individuals averaged much the same. In one part of another court we find that one judge released upon probation or suspended sentence thirty-two per cent of five hundred offenders who came before him, whereas another judge of the same court released in this way but seven per cent of five hundred upon whom he was called to pronounce sentence. The average of sentences of one hundred felonious offenders brought before one judge was two years and three months; that of one hundred similar offenders before another judge in the same court three years and four months.

It is, of course, evident to all those familiar with court procedure that the standards of sentence of each judge also vary. It is impossible to gauge the influences which bring this condition about.

In one court a judge sent a man who had stolen thirty-five cents from another in a saloon to State prison for five years. The same judge sent another prisoner who had embezzled many thousands of dollars to State prison for seven years. The first man had been convicted once before. The latter was a first offender, and he will no doubt be pardoned and at liberty long before the smaller offender. The man who stole the thirty-five cents was intoxicated at the time of his offense. The other man's delinquency was planned and had extended over a long period. The first, however, had no counsel or defense; the other had an array of attorneys.

On the day that one judge suspended the slight sentence he had imposed upon a man who had stolen many thousands of dollars from many hundreds of people another judge, a few miles away, sent a boy who had stolen a dollar to prison for six months.

It must be remembered also that even judges who are honest and humane and determined to try to do what is just and right are handicapped by those whom the "system" has provided to assist them. We have seen that many judges recognize the evils of perjury on the part of police and prosecuting officials; but they are compelled to intrust the investigation of individual cases to their subordinates. Where these are careless or lazy or crooked, the prisoner suffers even against the will of the judge. A majority of the criminal courts of the country have dockets which are continually crowded with cases. The judges are enabled to give but little time to the consideration of the defendants in the cases which are brought before them. The officials to whom they detail observation of prisoners are most often of very ordinary mental and moral caliber, and totally lacking in social perception. As a consequence, therefore, the reports to the judges are apt to be mere mechanical statements which most often are unfavorable to the prisoner. Even the average probation official appears sadly deficient of probational ethics.

Influence brought to bear upon certain classes of probation officials also frequently colors their reports to the judges, and results in the abuse of the probation ideal, through which, in the last analysis, all prisoners suffer. Also it appears to be a theory of many judges that it will "look bad" if they release too many on probation or parole. One judge recently remarked that he believed that people were coming to believe that he was an "easy mark." Similarly, many judges show themselves to be swayed in their sentencing functions by public opinion. And particularly is this true of that which is expressed in newspapers.

As a general rule, judges make little other than perfunctory inquiry into the causes which produce pleas of "guilty" from prisoners who waive their right to trial. Even when questioned, these frequently, relying upon the promises of officials or impelled to do so by fear, state that they have pleaded guilty of their own volition. But it is obviously unfair to sentence such men without consideration of their cases, such as is most often brought out by trial. It frequently happens, even when a verdict adverse to the defendant is returned, that the judge has found many extenuating circumstances in his favor. But where there is no consideration given the judge can be guided only by the offense charged and the statutes providing for the punishment thereof. It not infrequently happens that a prisoner pleads guilty when he is not, by reason of other convictions in his past, or to escape the "grueling" and the publicity which the prosecution would extend to him in the event of his standing trial.

One judge of the county courts in New Jersey has given each prisoner whom he sentences a private and personal interview before doing so. This, it would seem, is approaching very near to the judicial function. The case may have been rehearsed in trial or the prisoner may have pleaded guilty. But the judge in this case gets down to the *human* elements involved. It is worthy of note that he avails himself to a large extent of probation and suspended sentence, especially in connection with first offenders. Both this judge and his associate also grant interviews to the friends and relatives of prisoners, whether rich or poor, before sentence, and make an effort to sift the conditions which have led to the commission of crime. But this condition is, unhappily, rare, and is extended by other judges, in the main, only to those cases in which the defendants are of considerable social standing.

But there would appear no reason why the judicial function should not, like the medical, bring the holder thereof into close and personal relation with the subject of attention. In the last analysis, the prisoner is the patient of the judge. If judges do not so regard the prisoners brought before them, they are not fit to be judges, for they are actuated only by a spirit of revenge which has not even the justification of personal injury. Either that or they are merely mechanically earning a salary. It is unfortunately true, however, as we have before discovered, that great numbers of judges regard crime as a natural product and consider that the only method of repression is to catch as many as possible of the perpetrators thereof and put them out of the possibility of commission of further mischief by giving them the "limit" provided by the statutes covering the particular crime involved.

It is a frequent experience of those familiar with the courts in which even enlightened and humane judges preside to hear these declare: "I am going to make an example of you. There is too

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much of this sort of thing in this community. It must be stopped."

Professor George Kirchwey well illustrates the real value of such sentiment on the part of a judge in these words:

"There is something touching in the unquestioning faith of the legal profession on the one hand, and that of the man on the street on the other, in the efficacy of this vicarious suffering for crimes not yet committed. It is a faith as yet unsupported by evidence."

For example, in one court recently a judge sentenced to a long term in State prison a young man convicted of receiving money from a prostitute for the sale of her body. The judge attempted to justify the length of the sentence by saying that he pronounced it as "an example to the many others in this city who profit by prostitution." As a matter of fact, the individual who thus suffered, to a degree that he might not have had not the judge conceived the idea of "making an example," was much less depraved than many scores of other men in the same community. The judge must know that there are several hundred men of the same character at large. But the trouble is that he realizes his impotence in the matter. He knows that many of these are—through their political affiliations—of the system itself; that they are the friends and even protégés of officials, and that it would be impossible to obtain, relying upon the officials with whom the system has provided him, evidence that would enable him to secure convictions.

One might enumerate hundreds of examples of the strange inconsistencies and injustices of judges. It is well, however, to remember that, even as the criminal, they are but human. What, in the opinion of the criminal, remains to be done is to protect the judges against themselves as much as is possible. There is one method open, and that is through the strictly indeterminate sentence. No judge, surveying a man at the time of sentence, can say when he should be set at liberty, when he will become strong enough or when he has been corrected enough to return to society. That is a question that should be left in the hands of a non-partisan board of able men and women in each State who should have the opportunity for extended observation of each individual sent into any penal institution, whether county or State. This board should comprise within its membership social-consciencedphysicians, men and women; others of social experience; and a number of practical penologists of high character, if such are available.

It is as unjust both to the criminal and society to keep an individual beyond the breaking-point as it is to turn him free again before he has gained strength and determination to do the right. But the great trouble is that there are as yet few penal institutions in which both points are kept in mind.

THE FIGHTER PRAYS

BY JULIAN M. DRACHMAN

Into the fiery furnace
Throw me to feel the flame
That tears our stubborn metal
And leaves it soft and tame.

Upon the anvil hammer me
Keen as the wroughten blade,
And if I tremble cast me out;
Not of such, swords are made.

Plunge me, still hot and glowing,
Into the icy chill;

Temper my edge with freezing . . .
Then may it be Thy will

To grind me on the grindstone.
Make me a true-edged knife.
I do not beg for length of days:
God, give me much of life!

Out of the fearful foundry
Bring me, clean, true, and whole,
To smite on earth for heaven:
Thus shall I earn a soul.

THE FUTURE OF AVIATION

BY COLONEL HIRAM BINGHAM

OF YALE UNIVERSITY, RESERVE MILITARY AVIATOR. LATE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE AVIATION INSTRUCTION CENTER, ISSOUDUN, FRANCE, AND ORGANIZER OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOOLS OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS. MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN FLYING CLUB

THE man in the street has been watching the progress of aviation during the past ten years with varied emotions. At first he showed great interest in the progress of an art which was made of practical utility by the patient scientific experiments of the Wright brothers. Then, after noting with dismay the large percentage of well-known fliers who were killed, his enthusiasm waned and he was inclined to feel that perhaps, after all, man was not intended to imitate the birds. A few of his friends bought airplanes that did not fly, or, at any rate, that could not be made to fly by the purchasers, and he learned to discount the statements of airplane manufacturers. He discounted them so far, in fact, that, unless he was fortunate enough to come into personal contact with flying boats at Miami or Atlantic City, his faith was dead. His lack of interest was reflected in the small size of the appropriations which Congress saw fit to make for the development of aviation in the Army and Navy. This feeling of discouragement was further enhanced by the disputes and scandals connected with the administration of the Army Aviation School at San Diego.

Then came the war and the achievements of the celebrated Lafayette Squadron. The man in the street began to read of aerial victories, and came to believe that the war could be won in the air if you spent enough money. His imagination visualized a cloud of American planes over Germany. His enthusiasm reached such a pitch that the largest single appropriation ever made for aviation in all its history, $640,000,000, was passed almost without discussion and practically unanimously by a Congress which reflected the superlative optimism of the average man.

The newspapers which this man read in the fall of 1917 as he rode home from his day in the street gave him a tremendous sense of comfort in the thought that we were soon to overwhelm the Huns in the air. Then came unaccountable delays. Skepticism and disappointment took the place of optimistic enthusiasm. Dismay followed, and in the summer of 1918 the man in the street threw his aviation ideals overboard, shrugged his shoulders, and decided that somebody had sold him a gold brick.

So great was his disappointment, and so completely did he turn his back on his

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former belief, that he refused to read about what had been really accomplished before the armistice was signed; or, reading it, declined to be "fooled a second time."

The fact that he had expected more than was humanly possible did not help him to appreciate the miracle that had actually been performed. In a year and a half the Army Air Service had grown from having two small flying fields to the possession of forty-eight large ones. The service, which on our entry into the war had 65 officers, numbered 20,500 when the armistice was signed. From 1,330 enlisted men it had grown to 175,000. From having 224 airplanes of doubtful value, "a magnificent retrospective museum," as a visiting French aviator remarked, it had grown to over 17,000, a large percentage of them the best in the world for the purposes for which they were intended. The man in the street did not realize that after three years of war England had only 14,000 planes. We had bettered her performance in one-half the time.

There were other achievements that he might have been proud of. He believed in the leading British motor, but thought the Liberty motor a failure. He ought to have been interested to learn that England, with all her faith in her own motor, was able at the end of the war to *make* only ten a day, while we were *manufacturing* one hundred and fifty Liberty motors every twenty-four hours. It took time to develop these. It always takes time to put a new motor on a production basis. He did not know that, in order to manufacture a Liberty motor on a typical American production basis, it had been necessary to make three thousand separate tools, gigs, and fixtures.

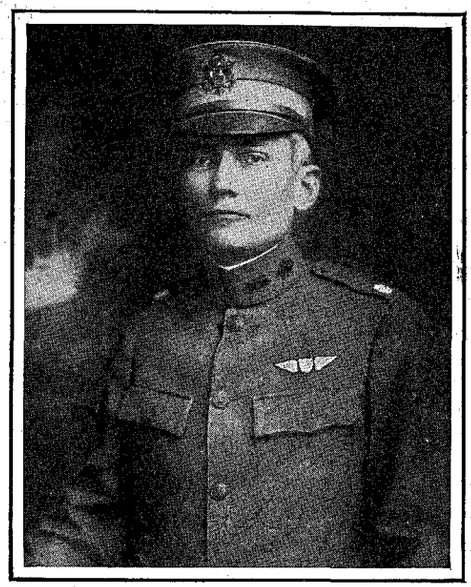
With his skepticism and his lack of technical knowledge, he did not understand why England and France were eager to purchase Liberty motors. He doubted the statement that they were willing to take all we could spare them. The chief reason was that the Liberty motor was remarkably efficient. It weighs one hundred pounds less than the leading British type and develops one hundred horse-power more! It is not surprising that the first motors to succeed in crossing the Atlantic Ocean were Liberty motors.

With regard to airships and balloons the man in the street knew very little, or he would have taken even more pride in the American Air Service. From being able to make two balloons a week when we went into the war, our capacity increased so that when the armistice was signed we were actually making seventy balloons a week. But that was not the principal thing, although the presence of these kite balloons was an important factor in winning the war on the western front.

We shall probably never learn just how many of our military secrets were known to the Hun, nor just how far this knowledge, and what it meant in terms of the spring campaign for 1919, led him to sign the armistice in the fall of 1918. It may have been that the knowledge of our ability to begin inflating our balloons with non-inflammable helium, a gas which could not be exploded by the fire of incendiary bullets from Hun airplanes, had something to do with his decision that the game was not worth the candle. The fact remains that we had learned to produce helium gas in quantity and that the first shipment was made in November, 1918.

These things should have encouraged the man in the street. As he becomes conscious of them, they lead him to take a new interest in the possibilities of aviation and the future of the Air Service.

The question now arises: Should the Air Service of the future be under the



COLONEL HIRAM BINGHAM

Army, or a separate branch of the Government? At the sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, held in Chicago early last year, representatives of the largest and most powerful exporting manufacturers and merchants of America unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a Department of Aeronautics. This has been followed by similar resolutions by many other commercial and scientific bodies which have studied this question.

To the man in the street opinions coming from such high business and professional authorities carry great weight. It is now objected, however, that "if the Army really did such good work in developing aviation during the war, why not let our aviation be continued under Army auspices in time of peace?"

Our Army, judging from the lessons learned during the war, is going to depend more and more in the future on the General Staff. Elihu Root, when he was Secretary of War, saw the necessity of this years ago, but Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee in 1915–16, interfered with its progress. Now, however, it may safely be assumed that the General Staff is to control in large measure the fortunes of the Army. Is it wise to let the Army direct the future of aviation?

In answering this question it may be useful to make a few observations on the attitude of General Staff officers toward the Air Service during the war, as shown in certain minor details.

In the first place, the General Staff insisted that an aviator who wore boots should wear spurs as well as wings. After we had been at war a year, this absurd requirement was given up, but later it was restored.

In the second place, the Army refused to permit the aviator to wear a coat with a comfortable and safe collar. Even the old conservative staff officers could see that it was impossible for infantry to wear our service hat under the very necessary steel helmet, so that was soon given up in favor of a cloth cap. Why a more comfortable form of blouse was not provided for the ground troops I do not know. That it was denied to aviators was undoubtedly due to the fact that no members of the General Staff, who decided against the innovation, had ever had to fly. They had never piloted a ship over the lines, or even in a crowded area near a big flying school, where it is necessary to turn one's head continually from right to left, back and forth, in order to make sure of avoiding surprise attacks of enemy or collisions with friendly planes. In any case, the efficiency of the aviators was reduced by being obliged to contend unnecessarily against a stupid regulation.

This may seem a small matter and hardly deserving of so much attention. The truth is, however, that it made the young pilot feel that the Army took no interest in his welfare. The General Staff failed to recognize that this supremely voluntary service, from which it was so easy to escape if one felt so inclined, required plenty of encouragement and the high morale that comes from intense pride in an organization. It was well known that the British and French armies treated their aviators with the utmost consideration, permitting them great freedom and recognizing that the extremely hazardous and nerve-racking nature of the daily service over the lines required a different form of discipline. The additional fact that our own Navy had acknowledged the special uniform requirements of an aviator made it all the harder to understand why the Army refused to give them more consideration.

It was frequently felt by the officers of the American Air Service that the older staff officers were so jealous of the extraordinary interest which Congress and the American people took in aviation, and were so resentful of the unfortunate amount of advertising which the Air Service received (through no fault of its own), that they took particular delight in declining any requests for special consideration.

The statement was frequently made by old Army officers that in time of war aviation is no more dangerous than any other arm of the service. There was a strong effort on the part of General Pershing and the General Staff to persuade Congress of this during the early part of 1918, and to alter the law so that

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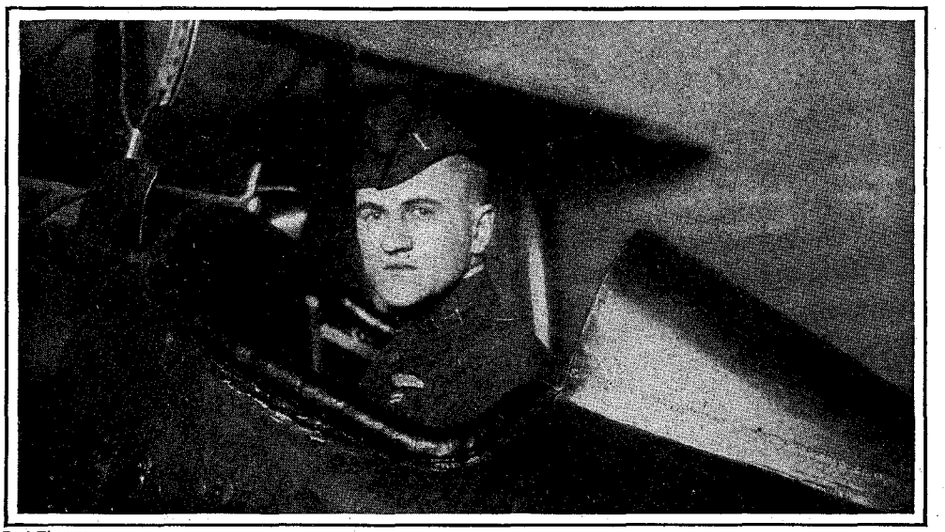
military aviators would receive no increase in pay or grade. The Military Affairs Committee of the Senate refused to consider the proposal, but General Pershing achieved his purpose so far as France was concerned by refusing to permit any Reserve or temporary officer to take the examination for junior military aviator. For many months he also refused to issue the necessary orders placing pilots "on flying duty," thereby preventing them from getting the twenty-five per cent increase in pay that was permitted to Reserve military aviators. Later on this was changed, although with evident reluctance.

Since the grade of junior military aviator carried with it an increase in pay of fifty per cent, and the grade of military aviator, attainable after three years as a junior military aviator or for "distinguished service at the front," carried an increase in pay of seventy-five per cent, there was naturally a very great amount of resentment felt by the young pilots who were doing most of the actual flying. The Regular officers, whose administrative duties prevented them from doing more than barely enough flying to warrant them in drawing their flying pay, through their grades as junior military aviators or military aviators, were paid two or three times as much for the small risks they ran as were the ordinary pilots, who were flying every day.

Had General Pershing and the General Staff contented themselves with asking that the law be changed regarding the increase in rank, and explained to the fliers the disadvantage of having too many high-ranking young pilots, there would probably have been no objections raised. But they also asked for loss of "flying pay;" and when the Military Affairs Committee learned from foreign flying officers on duty in Washington that both the French and British Governments gave extra pay to their pilots, the insistence on the part of the General Staff that pilots did not run unusual risks met with unanimous disapproval. It was only one of the results of that lack of expert knowledge of military aeronautics and lack of sympathy with the difficulties of aviation which pervaded the Army and the General Staff during 1917–18.

It is an interesting commentary on the problem of Army control over aviation that the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, none of whom were fliers, should have been more ready to sympathize with the Army aviator than were the officers of the General Staff. The General Staff worked for months to take away this extra pay, but the man in the street and his representatives in Congress wouldn't listen to it.

The wisdom of a General Staff depends on two things: First, the practical experience in the field of the officers composing it; and, second, their study of the accumulated wisdom gained in previous wars. While probably every officer of the General Staff had had practical experience in handling infantry, or in the care of cavalry, or in the use of artillery, or in the building of roads and bridges, not one of them knew through practical experience the nervous fatigue of piloting an airplane or the peculiar qualifications needed to make a good aerial observer. They had been able to assimilate the wisdom of centuries regarding the requirements of a foot soldier—what food, clothing, and discipline best met his needs. They had been able similarly to take advantage of centuries of experience with mounted soldiers and knew the needs of cavalry. But they had not experience to guide them in making adequate rules for the care, training, and discipline of aviators or aviation mechanics. The science of aeronautics and the art of flying were too recent to have received the attention they deserved from the older and wiser heads on the General Staff.



Paul Thompson

A FAMOUS BRITISH-AMERICAN "ACE" IN HIS AMERICAN UNIFORM (NOTE THE HIGH COLLAR)

This is Lieutenant J. O. Donaldson, who at one time was in the British service and won the British Distinguished Flying Cross

The steadfast refusal of Congress to vote funds for aircraft development until some central authority is created has a very apparent reason. Members of Congress who have studied aviation realize that commercial aeronautics must be the reservoir for any adequate system of National aerial defense. To paraphrase the findings of the British Parliamentary Committee on Civil Aerial Transport, commercial aviation must be to the air fleets of the future what the merchant marine was to the sea fleets of the past.

Civil aviation thus becomes of paramount importance. And this work, which should be everybody's business, is apparently nobody's business. In the absence of a separate Department of Aeronautics, who is to conduct the fundamental experiments in the use of the air? Who is to carry out the meteorological surveys that have to be made before aerial transportation can be fairly developed? Who will establish the aids to aerial navigation, such as air ports, windbreaks, lighthouses, beacons, storm warnings, lifesaving stations with aerial patrol ready to give assistance to wrecked airships? Whose business is it to do all these things? Until these are done, until proper wharves and suitable harbors are prepared for the reception of airships, where they will be as safe in time of storm as are those sailing vessels which plow the seven seas, the future of aviation, so far as we are concerned, will be relatively insignificant.

We recognize the fact that a coast without ports and harbors does not attract commerce, does not develop sailors, and does not conduce to a prosperous merchant marine. We have hitherto failed to recognize the fact that a land without air ports and air harbors cannot expect to witness the rapid development of commercial aeronautics.

The commerce of the future—as well as the National defense—demands special consideration from a Governmental Department of Aeronautics. Such a department would give it the fostering care that has been shown by the Department of Agriculture in its bureaus of animal industry and plant importation.

Just as the Department of Agriculture has helped to provide better horses for the cavalry and better seeds for the farmer, just as it has helped us to produce more healthy crops and to solve the complex problems of farming, so must the Department of Aeronautics provide winged steeds for aviation, for the "mounted officers" of the field artillery, reconnaissance planes for the cavalry, and adequate aerial transportation for our merchants and manufacturers. It will study the special needs of the aviator and will make his life safer as well as happier. It will not require him to wear spurs, nor to submit to the discomforts of a high standing collar. It will guard against unnecessary disappointment and delays. It will see that he is adequately paid, and that he may take pride and pleasure in his work.

In a word, it should provide the knowledge and furnish the aids needed by the men who fly. The future of our aviators demands a Department of Aeronautics.

Unless these things are done quickly we will lose a vast amount of time, money,

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and training. There are thousands of young pilots now in civilian clothes who were given the most costly education in the world at Government expense. We spent at least half a billion dollars giving them this training. Are we going to take advantage of it or are we going to "scrap" it?

Economy and common sense demand that we use it. If we had a commercial air service, it would be used. Its disuse now will require us to pay a penalty in the future.

For every reason the future of aviation demands a Department of Aeronautics.

To sum up. It is my belief that commercial aeronautics, with aircraft production and research, should be under a separate department. Aeronautical operations by the Army should be under Army control. However, having in mind experiences during the war, the General Staff in the future, instead of being hostile, should understand aviation in its relation to the Army as a whole, and at least some of the General Staff should have received training and experience as fliers.

COMMUNITY CIVICS

A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

XX—THE PART OF THE CITIZEN IN GOVERNMENT

BY GEORGE D. LUETSCHER

OF THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CITY

INTRODUCTION

Thirty foreign-born men were cramped into the seats of a sixth-grade class-room. They had recently landed and were studying the English language. The teacher was passing among them, helping them in their attempts to write simple words from copy.

Joe Rothenburg, one of the pupils, came in late. There was a slight disturbance, and the teacher, without looking up from the man whom he was assisting, suggested to Joe that he get to work quietly. A few minutes later it was discovered that Joe was not working. The teacher called his attention to the fact, and received a surly reply. A little later Joe was asked to explain his attitude, and he did:

"I do w'at I like. Liberty! Free country! Bah! [sarcastically] Russia free country, too! No po-lic', no teach', no nobody boss Joe. I do w'at I like."

As the teacher tried to quiet him Joe became excited, and turned to his colleagues. He deserted the English language and held forth in fluent Yiddish.

At first the men were annoyed by the interruption, but as the picture of oppression which had driven them from other countries was eloquently drawn in their own language they turned from their studies and listened. Joe told them that there were laws here; that there was no liberty unless they demanded it. He was ready and willing to be their leader and it was time for a "demonstra-ti-on."

At this point the teacher interrupted with, "Now, Joe, we have heard what you have to say. Take a seat while we talk this matter over."

Joe had no idea of listening to any arguments. With a yell of "*Kom mit mir!*" he bolted for the door. The teacher was ahead of him. They grappled. The class stood calmly by. It was a good wrestle, and Joe was finally controlled, but not subdued. The teacher sat on him rather awkwardly, as he inquired, "Joe, I'd like to know where you get these ideas?"

No answer.

"I know," said Ishi Germann. "Un'n Squar', Fo'teent' Street, noontimes."

Joe was making an occasional struggle, but the pedagogue still sat and delivered a lecture: "Boys, Joe here is excited and nervous. He does not understand. Liberty to us here in America means that we may do what we like if we do not interfere with (get in the way of) the rights of others—all the people. Understand? It is better for all the people that we have laws. We—all the people, not one person—all of us make the laws. We must obey the laws we make."

"No! Law is bad. The man say so," from Joe, in the midst of another muscular effort.

"If we learn that a law is not good," continued the teacher, "the people must change it—not Abe, not Sam, not the President of the United States; but you, me, all citizens. You have all taken out your 'first papers.' When you receive your 'last papers' you will be American citizens, and will vote and help in making good laws for everybody. You will be proud to obey these laws. Understand?"

The class whispered a few minutes among themselves, and turned to the less exciting task of writing "man, work, job."

The teacher stood up, hauled Joe to his feet, and said: "Joe Rothenburg, this free, public school must be American. It must be orderly. The other men come here to learn to be citizens. You must do the same as the others if you stay."

Joe was a hard loser. He attacked his would-be benefactor literally with tooth and nail. The school-teacher struck out—there was no other way. Joe lost a good incisor and was thrown out of doors. The teacher had a scar on his knuckle for life.

The next evening, while the class was in session, a gentle knock was heard at the door, which, when opened, revealed the hero of our tale.

"Hello, Joe," said the teacher, offering a bandaged hand. "You don't have to knock to get in here. Did you come to visit us, or do you want to make a speech?"

He entered, and with a sickly smile said: "I mak' mithtak'. I come back. I learn Englith, be 'Mer'can thit'en."

Joe had learned a lesson in citizenship, but if you should ask the teacher about the affair, he would say, "It's a pity Joe had to lose that tooth."

FRANK A. REXFORD.

I—The Need of Active Citizenship

ACTIVE citizenship, intelligently directed, has been the underlying theme of all the preceding articles on the government of New York City. We have been led to realize that this is our government, that public officials are elected or appointed for the express purpose of rendering welfare services, and that these officials cannot attain a high standard of efficiency in fulfilling this purpose without the aid of active citizenship.

In the words of Bryce, active citizenship involves three qualities: "Intelligence, self-control, conscience. The citizen must be able to understand the interests of the community, must be able to subordinate his own will to the general will, must feel his responsibility to the community and be prepared to serve it by voting, working, or (if need be) fighting." Of these three qualities he thinks that conscience, or a sense of civic duty, is the rarest; whereas Professor Munro, an eminent authority on munici-

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pal government, holds that "the first essential of efficient administration of government is intelligent citizenship," and that the civic conscience "will not go to sleep if the eyes of the people are kept open."

It is, however, an exceedingly difficult matter for citizens of a large city, such as New York, to "keep their eyes open" and evaluate intelligently the conduct of municipal affairs involving the work of 90,000 employees and an expenditure rapidly approaching the $300,000,000 mark. Departmental reports which give accounts of work done and money expended in special lines of work, the annual budget hearings when services rendered are set forth in financial terms, and special investigations of citizen associations, enlighten only the few. Other sources of information, such as occasional newspaper reports, the citizen's limited contact with government, and the partisan appeals during the heat of a campaign, do not furnish reliable data for accurate judgments. The average voter, therefore, frequently finds himself in the position of a prominent New York lawyer: "As a voter I am conscious of being so ignorant that it is always a question whether I may not be doing more harm than good by casting an unintelligent ballot. I have yet to find an opportunity for intelligently considering the community's needs and for intelligently performing the duties of a citizen."[1]

The opportunities for political intelligence, however, are rapidly improving through citizenship co-operation. The great war has taught us the value of such co-operation along one line, and the lesson needs to be applied to all phases of community activity. It must take on the form of neighborhood organizations with an unlimited citizenship membership. These will furnish us an opportunity "to talk over matters of public importance as our grandfathers did in the old town meeting." A citizenship thus united provides an effective means for the investigation of community needs and for ascertaining the aims and accomplishments of public officials.

[1] Quoted by Cleveland, "Organized Democracy," p. 441.

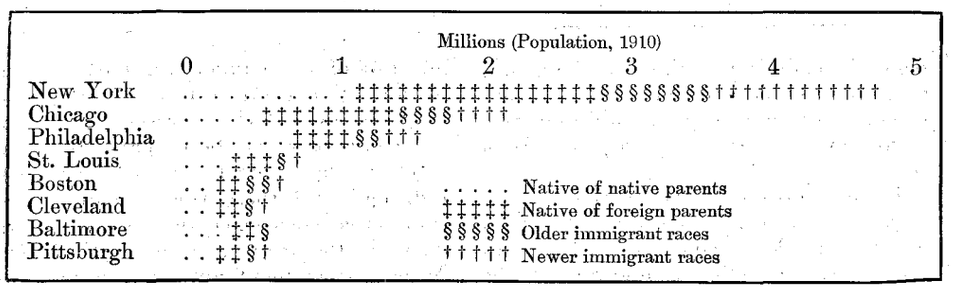
II—The Sources of Our Citizenship

The great need of co-operative citizenship becomes still more apparent when we consider the sources of our citizenship, especially in our large cities, as revealed in the following chart:

Here we note that in 1910 New York City had a native-born population of 2,700,000. All of these were citizens by birth without regard to the citizenship of their parents, save a small number whose parents were not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, such as ambassadors and consuls. More than three-fifths of these native-born, however, were the children of foreign-born parents, many of whom had never taken the trouble to become naturalized.

The remaining 2,000,000 of the city's population were immigrants. All of these, except immigrants of the Mongolian races, had the privilege of becoming citizens through naturalization; and yet only 318,091 of the 828,793 foreign-born males of voting age had taken advantage of this opportunity. This seeming indifference is partially accounted for by the fact that many of them had not completed the residence requirement of five years, while still others had not learned the English language. Those who were qualified and failed to become naturalized obviously saw no advantage in citizenship. As aliens they were privileged to engage in business on practically the same terms as citizens. They placed a low value upon political rights, such as voting and office-holding, which citizenship confers; and prior to the amendments to the Naturalization Law in 1906 our Government made no effort to change this attitude.

The law of 1906 made provision for the establishment of a Naturalization Bureau. When an alien appears before a court to declare his intention of becoming a citizen, the clerk of the court is required to send a copy of the declaration to the Bureau. There were 437,368 declarations filed in one year, 1916 to 1917, almost half a million of future citizens for whom the Bureau aimed to provide sympathetic guidance not merely in the formal steps leading to citizenship but in the more difficult task of gaining at least a glimpse of the spirit of American institutions. The importance of this work becomes at once apparent when we note that New York City's 1,200,000 newer immigrants coming from southern and eastern Europe exceeded those coming from the northern European countries. Citizenship to the former has been associated with subjection to an arbitrary ruler, and these need our guardianship in their introduction to a citizenship of a government based upon the sovereignty of the people. In its attempt to solve this tremendous problem the Bureau has launched a Nation-wide Americanization movement through the co-operation of night schools, civic associations of all descriptions, and industries in which large numbers of foreigners are employed.



THE RACIAL DIVISIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

III—Direct Participation in Government

QUALIFYING FOR THE SUFFRAGE

In New York State every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one on the day of election and who has resided in the State for one year, in the county for four months, and in the election district for thirty days immediately preceding the election is qualified to vote for all elective officers and for measures submitted to the voters. A person thus qualified, however, loses his right to vote at the general election in case he fails to register; and at the primary election in case he fails to enroll with a party.

The Constitution directs the Legislature to enact laws "for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," and requires that in cities "having five thousand inhabitants or more, voters shall be registered upon personal application only."

In accordance with this provision, the Legislature has enacted a stringent personal registration law. Registration takes place at the regular polling places for a whole week during convenient hours, beginning on Monday, the twenty-ninth day before each election. The registration is conducted by a bi-partisan Registry Board—two Republicans and two Democrats—who serve also as primary election officials and as inspectors at the general election. Every voter must appear in person, and, after furnishing satisfactory information as to name, residence, citizenship, occupation, and previous voting, he is required to sign his name. In case he cannot write, he must answer a series of even more personal questions as a further means for the identification of doubtful voters on election day. The importance of these stringent provisions cannot be overestimated. In 1905 Philadelphia suddenly woke up to the fact that in many of the election districts more than one-half of the registered voters were fraudulent. The lists were prepared by the registration officers without the personal appearance of the voters; the officers ignorantly or deliberately failed to erase the names of those who died or moved away. In fact, there were names upon the register representing no one who had ever lived in the district; and, strange as it may seem, the dead, the phantoms, and those who resided elsewhere, were all voted on election day. All this the New York law prevents. Thus the source of all authority—the electorate—is kept pure. The rule of the majority as expressed at the polls is a reality.

No one is allowed to vote at the primary for the nomination of candidates for office or the selection of delegates to a nominating convention without first enrolling with a party. Immediately after registration the voter is handed an enroll-

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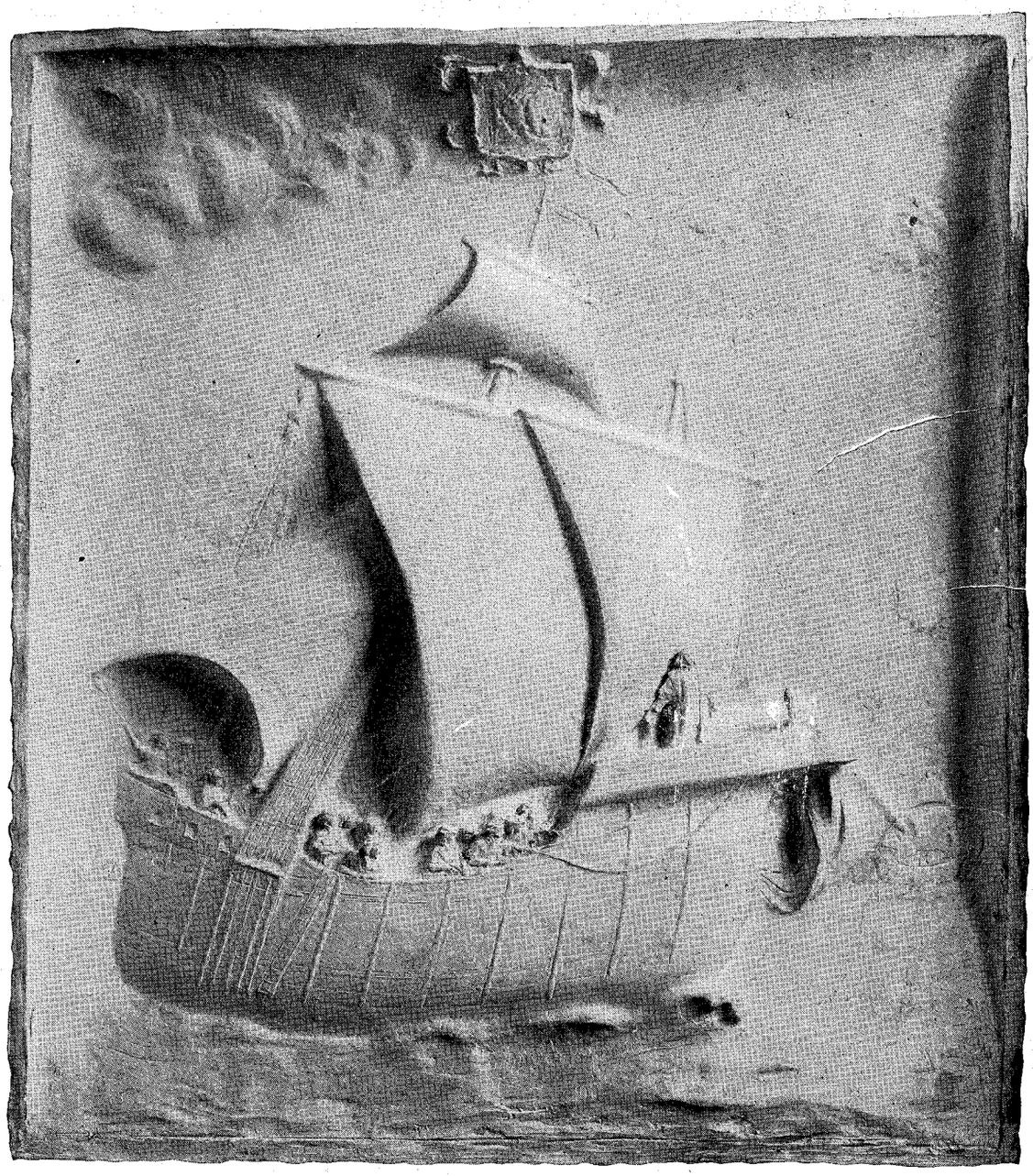

"COLUMBUS DISCOVERING AMERICA"—A BAS-RELIEF FOR THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL STATUE TO BE PRESENTED BY THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS TO THE CITY OF METZ, FRANCE

This bas-relief is one of four which are being executed by Paul W. Bartlett, the well-known American sculptor, to be placed on the pedestal of the Lafayette Memorial Statue that is to be presented to the city of Metz by the Knights of Columbus. The statue will be a replica of the equestrian statue now in the Square of the Louvre, Paris, by Mr. Bartlett, which was presented some years ago by the school-children of America to France. The bas-reliefs are of entirely new design. This gift to Metz is peculiarly appropriate because in that city Lafayette initiated his expedition for the liberation of America, while through American aid, in which the Knights of Columbus had an honored share, Metz itself has now been restored to France

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(C) Underwood & Underwood

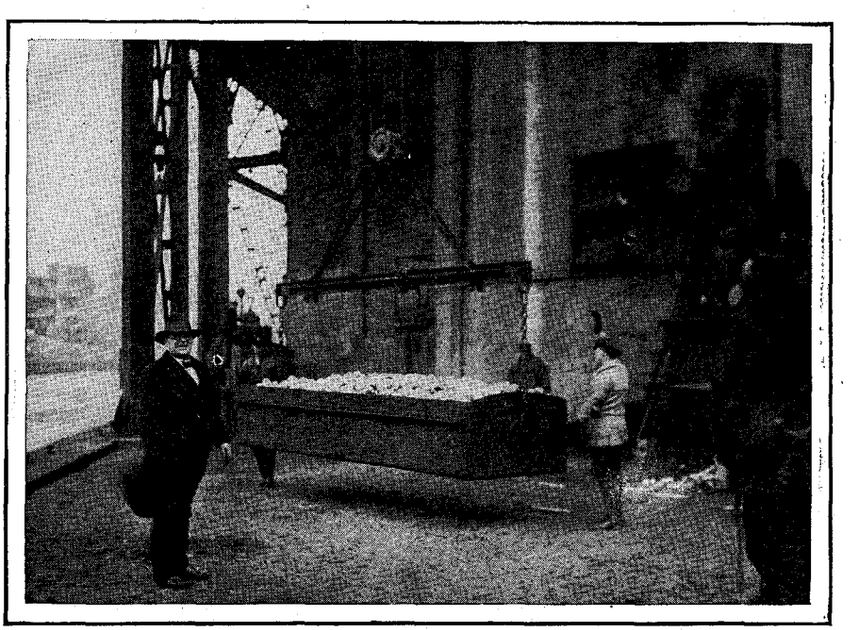
CHILDREN OF "LITTLE ITALY" IN NEW YORK CITY ASK FOR PLAYGROUNDS

A movement to provide more play places for children in the neighborhood of 116th Street, New York City, led to the demonstration pictured above. Five boys were deputed to present the neighborhood's claims to the Park Commissioner

(C) Underwood & Underwood

RAISING MONEY FOR AN AMERICAN GIFT TO FRANCE

The scene is in New York City while a "drive" was under way for funds to erect a statue (to be made by Frederick MacMonnies) to commemorate the Battle of the Marne. This statue is to be presented to the French people. The band shown in the picture, employed to attract attention to the campaign, is composed of members of a sect known as the "House of David," whose creed forbids them to cut their hair



(C) Underwood & Underwood

CHICAGO SAFEGUARDING THE FOOD SUPPLIES OF THE NATION

The U. S. District Attorney in Chicago, it is announced, is prosecuting a vigorous campaign to safeguard foodstuffs. The picture shows a load of condemned canned goods on its way to the furnace, as a result of this investigation

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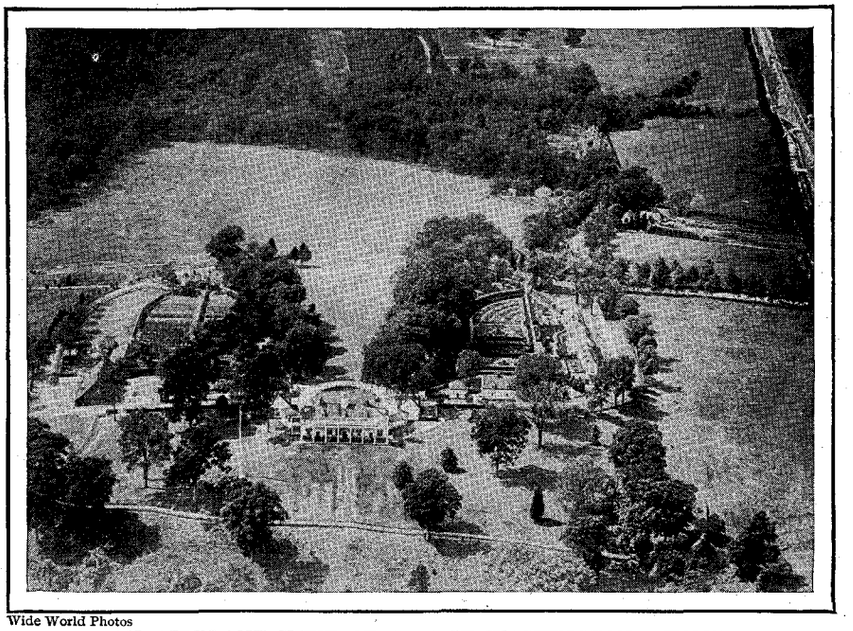
International

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK FOR CHILDREN IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Many undernourished children in Vienna are afflicted with tuberculosis. The picture shows Professor Clemons Pirquit, formerly of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, now chief adviser to the Entente Food Commission in Vienna, engaged in treating one of these children. The American Relief Commission supplies the food for these little patients. See editorial comment



Wide World Photos

AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HOME, MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA

George Washington was noted during his youth as a climber of high places—his name was scratched on the rock walls of the Natural Bridge higher than any other—but it is safe to say that he never in his life rose to the heights from which this view of his beautiful home was taken. The Potomac River—not seen in the photograph—flows in front of the mansion

International

THE CIRCUS IS COMING!

And the band may appropriately play "The Campbells are Coming" too. The most recent arrival in the camel family is pictured above—aged two days. "Two-Seventy-Five" is the baby's name. The mother's name is Beersheba, and she and her baby belong to the Barnum-Bailey-Ringling Brothers Circus —"The World's Greatest Shows"—which has started on its annual spring journey

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ment blank which contains the name and party emblem of each party. The simple act of making a cross in the circle underneath the name and emblem of the party with which he desires to affiliate constitutes his party enrollment and gives him the right to vote in the primary of said party in the following year.

PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

The primary elections of New York State serve a threefold purpose. They provide the machinery: (1) for the election of party members to the county and State committees; (2) for the nomination of candidates to local and State offices through the direct primary; and (3) for the election of delegates to the National nominating conventions. Primaries are held annually in September save in Presidential years, when an additional primary is held in April for the selection of delegates.

The voter who takes the trouble to attend the primary receives the ballot of the party designated in his enrollment blank. Upon this ballot appear the names of all candidates who presented a petition containing the signatures of a specified number of voters, varying from twenty for county committeemen to 3,000 for governor. In theory, therefore, the nomination of candidates and delegates proceeds from the voter, but in practice the voter is confronted with two obstacles which greatly limit his power.

In the first place, the number of signatures required for candidates representing the larger districts, such as a whole State, presupposes some definite organization, and hence the advantage from the start rests with the party organization aided by clubs in every locality. It therefore frequently happens that only a single candidate appears on the primary ballot for such important offices as Secretary of State, United States Senator, etc. In such cases there is no contest and the voter merely acts as a rubber stamp.

In the second place, the large number of elective offices for which candidates must be nominated by each party presupposes intelligence and more time than most voters possess. The accompanying table shows the burden of a Republican voter living in the Fifth Assembly District of the County of Queens, representing four typical years—1919, devoted chiefly to the election of local officers; 1920, including the election of National, State, and local officers; 1921, limited mainly to the election of municipal officers; and 1922, devoted to the election of State and local officers.

On election day the voter must select from candidates nominated by all parties and independent candidates nominated directly by petition. In addition, he is called upon to vote "Yes" or "No" on constitutional amendments, averaging from one to seven at every election. Yet, notwithstanding this burden, many of the States have increased the number of measures submitted to the voters through the initiative and referendum. In direct opposition to this tendency, a great many thoughtful citizens contend that the burden of the voter should be lightened.

	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	Primary.	General Election.	Primary.	General Election.	Primary.	General Election.	Primary.	General Election.
Nation:								
Delegates to National Convention			6					
Presidential Electors				45*				
United States Senators			1	1			1	1
Representatives			1	1			1	1
State:								
Governor, etc.			7	7			7	7
Judges of Court of Appeals			1	1			1	1
Supreme Court Justices	1	1	5	5	1	1	2	2
Senators			1	1			1	1
Assemblymen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County:								
County Judge					1	1		
District Attorney			1	1				
Sheriff			1	1				
County Clerk					1	1		
Surrogate							1	1
New York City:								
Mayor					1	1		
Comptroller					1	1		
President of Board of Aldermen	1	1			1	1		
Alderman	1	1			1	1		
Borough President					1	1		
Municipal Judge	1	1						
Party Committeemen:								
County	2		2		2		2	
State			1				1	
Grand Total	7	5	28	20	11	9	18	15

* The vote for the 45 Electors is counted as one vote.
An average of 14 per year in primary elections and 11½ in general elections.

THE DIVISION OF THE VOTER'S BURDEN IN NEW YORK

This can be done in a variety of ways. In the first place, good administration demands that the Governor should be allowed to appoint his cabinet, thus removing five elective officers from the primary and general election. In the second place, our county governments outside of New York City might be reorganized along the line of the city manager plan, giving the manager the power to appoint the administrative officers. In the third place, the terms of many officers should be lengthened—Governor and State Senators to four years, Assemblymen to two years, etc. In the fourth place, the President might be chosen by the direct vote of the people, thus removing the names of forty-five electors for each party from the ballot. Through the adoption of these reforms the burden of the voter would be reduced by at least one-half.

IV—The Rights of Citizens

We have thus far stressed the duties of citizens. We shall consider next the rights of citizens—the right to life and property, freedom in the conduct of business, freedom of movement and leisure, free speech, free press, peaceable assembly, and petition. But in our survey of these rights we shall discover that their use involves the rights of others and the rights of society, and that they are guaranteed by the State only in so far as we do not abuse them. The full enjoyment of these rights, therefore, calls forth one of the greatest attributes of good citizenship—self-control.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

During the early Middle Ages the attack upon life was avenged by the family of the injured. To-day any one who threatens the life of another commits a crime against society. The burglar who enters my house with intent to kill if his own safety requires it is not only my enemy, but the enemy of the entire community. His arrest is committed to public officers. He is prosecuted in the courts at public expense in the name of "the people of the State." If found guilty, the State executes the punishment which the court decrees.

In our effort to secure the protection of society we have not forgotten the rights of the accused. You have often heard the remark: It is better that nine guilty men escape punishment than that one innocent person lose his life; or that in the eyes of the law the accused is innocent until the jury declares him guilty. From the time of his arrest to the conclusion of his trial he has the right to counsel who protects his legal rights, the right to know the reason for his imprisonment expressed in the indictment of a grand jury, the right to reasonable bail, the right to call witnesses in his defense, and the right to a public and speedy trial before a jury.

The right to life to-day, however, has a broader meaning than the one associated with crime. The Nation, State, and city are now engaged in a fight against the toll levied upon life due to the complex character of our modern civilization, to ignorance, and to preventable diseases. Pure food, sanitary and safety measures

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affecting the home, the school, and the factory, protective measures against the ravages of contagious diseases, and many other public regulations described in detail in preceding articles have raised our standard of living, increased our productive power, and reduced the death rate.

THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY

The acquisition of private property constitutes one of the strongest desires of human beings. We seek it not merely for our immediate enjoyment in the form of food, clothing, and shelter, but also for future use. We desire to save something for the education of our children, for a "rainy day" when sickness or old age destroys our ability to earn. These savings, whether deposited in a savings bank or invested in bonds issued by the Government or private corporations, serve society as well as ourselves, because they are used in the production of things which society needs.

Private property also leads to the conservation of useful things. A farmer was once asked, "How far does your land extend?" He threw back his head and answered with pride, "As far as the weeds are cut." This pride is a natural result of ownership. Every schoolboy knows that the rented apartment in which he may live or the city property of the school which he attends does not receive the same care as the property which he owns.

The motive for saving, however, would be greatly weakened if we did not feel secure in our possessions. Government therefore defines and protects our property rights. Ownership in real estate must be in the form of a deed which is recorded and safeguarded in the county clerk's office. Our savings in the banks are secure because of the watchfulness of State or Federal bank inspectors. Our investments in stocks and bonds in private corporations are protected through Federal and State regulations. These are but a few of the many ways in which government secures the rights of property.

Property may be taken from us in two ways: (1) through the right of eminent domain, and (2) through taxation. Our property may be needed for some public purpose, such as a site for a schoolhouse, for a boulevard, the roadbed of a railway. In such a case, government may force us to part with our property, in return for just compensation, under the right of eminent domain. In the second place, property may be taken from us by means of taxation for the purpose of carrying on the welfare services of the community. The property-owner, however, exercises an indirect control over the service which a community renders and the amount of money expended through his chosen representatives in Congress, in the State Legislature, and in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

FREEDOM IN THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Freedom in the conduct of business is closely associated with the right to property. A century ago it was thought that the less government interfered with private business, the greater would be the gain of the individual and society. It was held that this freedom would stimulate inventiveness, efficiency, and competition, and thus increase and cheapen production. And so it did in a large measure. But it led to certain evils which were detrimental to the public welfare. Laborers were underpaid and worked for long hours under insanitary conditions, while even children of tender years were employed to the detriment of their health and education. The consumer also suffered. Competition gave way to trusts, and frequently to monopolies which placed the regulation of prices in the hands of a few persons. It was also discovered that the old slogan, "Let the purchaser beware," was of doubtful value, especially in the case of food and drugs. And hence Government is now attempting the difficult task of correcting these evils through regulation without destroying the inventiveness and efficiency of private enterprise.

FREEDOM OF CONDUCT IN LEISURE

Curfew rings no longer, not even for little children. We are no longer required to go to church on a Sunday morning and stay indoors in the afternoon by order of the law. These "blue laws" have vanished from our statute-books with but few exceptions. We still have a few restraints in the interests of public morality and safety. The movies are censored, public dance halls are supervised, the saloon is closed on Sunday, public gambling is forbidden, but in all other respects we are permitted entire freedom of the use of our leisure hours save in so far as they are limited by the influence of the home, the church, and social custom.

The wise use of leisure time, however, is of the greatest importance in the advancement of the individual and the community. Hence parks and recreation centers, night schools and libraries, social settlements and community centers, museums of art and science, are provided by every far-seeing community in the interests of our physical, moral, and mental betterment.

FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, PEACEABLE ASSEMBLY, AND PETITION

These rights are grouped together because they all have the same end in view—to influence public opinion and action. Furthermore, they are rarely used separately. Important reforms in our community life are usually brought about in the following manner: They are first discussed by small groups of interested people; they are next expressed through articles in newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines; and, finally, the people are called together in a public assembly where they are again presented through forcible speeches ending with the adoption of a petition, a set of resolutions, a party platform, or a constitution of a society or association.

These are essential rights in a free community. We have often heard it said that under our Government the final power rests with the people. And so it does. If we think that our officers or representatives are not performing their duties, we may petition for the redress of our grievances, we may take steps for their removal in a lawful manner, and, failing in this, we may elect others in their place when their term expires, provided we can influence enough voters to think as we do. If we are dissatisfied with a law or some provision of the Constitution, we still owe implicit obedience to it, but we may seek the repeal of the law or the amendment of the Constitution in a lawful manner, provided again enough voters think as we do. If we are in the minority, the right of free speech, free press, peaceable assembly, and petition gives us the opportunity to turn our minority into a majority. This is our right, no more and no less.

There are, however, important limitations to the exercise of these rights. "Your rights end just where the other fellow's rights begin." This was the sound observation a schoolmaster made to his pupils. We have no right to injure the reputation or property of another through false accusations either by speech or through the press. If we do, the injured may sue us for slander or libel and collect damages. Likewise our rights end just where the rights of society begin. A citizen violates the rights of society when he interferes with traffic regulations by addressing an audience on a busy street corner, or when he leads an audience to riot through inflammatory speeches. To prevent the abuse of such rights as "peaceably to assemble," public officials may require permits for holding public meetings; and, in extreme cases, such as serious strikes, officials may forbid both indoor and outdoor meetings. It is not an easy matter to determine what assemblies are peaceable and what ones are not; but there can be no doubt as to the need of public control in the interests of the peace and the safety of the community.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Our Government does not look upon its citizens with suspicion. In fact, it has adopted this same wholesome attitude towards aliens. We have always felt that in a country where sovereignty rests with the people there was no motive for political intrigue, and hence no need of restrictions on the freedom of movement except in cases where the past record of individuals calls for watchfulness. Hence we may travel from State to State for business or pleasure without official inquiry or surveillance, we may change our residence without informing the police. The only limitation upon this freedom comes during time of war, when a nation must have exact knowledge of its man power and accurate information as to the location of its citizens. A democratic people, however, seek peaceable relations among all countries; and hence peace, and not war, is the condition which determines their freedom.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE FINE ART OF RECREATION[1]

SOME years ago the reviewer, rambling through England with an artist friend, descended upon Winchester for a flying visit. School and Cathedral were duly inspected and appraised, and then, following the course of a stream that wound its way through pleasant meadow land surrounded by rolling hills, the two of us turned southward towards the Hospital of St. Cross. The reviewer had begun a tentative search through his guide-book, when his friend tried to stop him with the remark, "Don't bother with that book. I can tell you all about—"

But the reviewer by this time had found the place and his eyes had fallen on these words:

> The Hospital of St. Cross (comp. Map; adm. by ticket at the lodge, 6*d*., 2 pers. 1s., larger party 1s. 6*d*.), which may be reached either through Southgate Road (pl. A., 4) or by a path along the banks of the Itchen.

The reviewer excitedly turned toward the stream:

"Great heaven, it's the Itchen!"

"Well, what of it?"

"The Itchen, man! What a forgetful beggar I am! Of course it is the Itchen. Winchester — Walton — the Itchen—how could I have forgotten?"

"What are you raving about?" began his friend. "What if it is the Itchen? It is a beautiful stream, I admit, but the St. Cross Hospital is—"

"My dear animated guide-book," the reviewer broke in, "you may know more about 'Norman chancels, softly dark,' in one minute than I do in a year, but there are some things in life of which you are wonderfully and woefully ignorant. From the days of Walton to those of Halford, this has been one of the most famous streams in English fishing history. You go your way, and I will go mine. I will meet you at the station one minute before our train leaves."

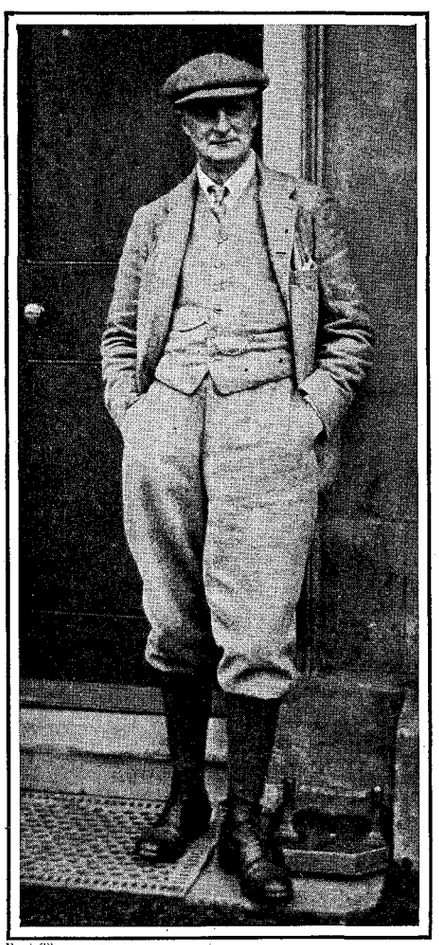
So the two of us parted company, the reviewer to peer into pools and wield a phantom rod in ghostly company; his friend to pass the remaining hour in the study of delicate late Norman moldings.

The memory of that afternoon on the Itchen came vividly into the reviewer's mind when he picked up a new copy of Viscount Grey's book on "Fly Fishing." The book has since its publication in 1899 become known to not a few American anglers, but its circle of admirers has been limited by the fact that it has not until now appeared under an American imprint. It is a volume which deserves the widest reading, not only for its interest to the angler and the eminence of its author, but also because it is a delightful treatise on the art of recreation.

Recreation as a fine art is something in which the English excel. It is only in recent years that Americans have been learning that recreation can be philosophical as well as athletic. Viscount Grey seems to have caught the meaning of recreation and to have whole-heartedly recognized its necessity early in life, as the chapter in this volume which brought back to the reviewer's mind his own memories of the Itchen may be taken to indicate. For Winchester was the school which Viscount Grey attended, and his first serious training in the art and recreation of angling came from the waters of Walton's stream. He pictures his first glimpse of Itchen trout in the following words:

> The trout could be watched in the Itchen much more easily than in northern streams; they were there before our eyes. On mild autumn days we could watch them feeding, and numbers of them were larger than any I had ever hooked. Warnings were given abundantly that these trout were not to be caught easily, that with few exceptions no one at school ever had caught any; the traditions were of general failure, to which there had been one or two remarkable exceptions, but even in naming these, hints were not wanting that it was very unlikely that any one would succeed again.

It was not until the spring of his first year at school that opportunity came to him



Paul Thompson

VISCOUNT GREY

to break a lance with the doughty warriors of the Itchen. He thus describes his first adventure:

> I must have been a strange uncomfortable figure, in a large white straw hat, a black coat, trousers and thin ungreased boots, splashing in the meadow (which was under water at the time), and stumbling in haste into the unfamiliar maze of runnels and water cuts. None of these drawbacks were fatal to success. The real obstacle was that I knew nothing and had heard nothing of the dry fly, and was setting to work with a whippy doublehanded rod of some thirteen feet in length, and three flies, probably a March-brown, a coch-y-bondhu and a Greenwell's glory, which I generally used in those days. I remember making straight for a particular spot, which I had often marked in winter as a likely-looking place; it was one where the current flowed from me under the further bank and made a ripple. There was no thought of looking for a rise, but the water was fished steadily. No trout showed a sign of paying any attention to my flies, and at the end of the allotted hour I left the river, wet and unsuccessful, but keen and reluctant to leave off. The same thing happened day after day; nothing occurred to break the monotony of failure, and my friends ceased even to ask whether I had caught anything; but it was at any rate a drawn battle, for I had no more thought of leaving off fishing than the trout had of taking my March-browns and other wet flies.

By dint of observing the local anglers and by close study of the stream, four months later, in June, he succeeded in catching his first trout, exceeding the minimum stream limit of three-quarters of a pound. He writes:

> I can see the place and the rise of that trout now, and recall the anxiety and excitement after it was hooked! It was indeed a morning never to be forgotten; all the deferred hope, all the keenness of many weeks, found satisfaction and reward in a moment, the great gulf between failure and success was passed, and I stood on the right side. I had seen now how the thing could happen, and I was sure it would happen again. The trout weighed a little over a pound, and was hooked with a red quill gnat. It was carried home proudly by hand, for I had no landing net in those days; and though there was no more success for me that season, it was henceforth possible to give a willing answer to the question whether I *ever* had caught anything.

The difficulties which confronted the young angler in the pursuit of his favorite sport may be realized from the following passage:

> To enable our school fishing at Winchester to be understood, it is necessary to give some account of hours, for the management of time was most important. As a rule school arrangements did not set us free till twelve o'clock, and my object of course was to be by the water and fishing as soon as possible afterwards. My house—fortunate in all other respects—was unfortunate in being the farthest but one from the river. To have gone there and back after school was over would have been to lose at least ten minutes. This clearly could not be endured; nor must more precious time be lost in putting together a rod. It was necessary to make arrangements by which one could rush from school at twelve o'clock without a moment's delay, with a rod and tackle ready for immediate use, and with things of some kind on one's feet and legs which, even when the water was "out," would with ordinary care keep a dry inside in the water meadows. Wet feet may be wholesome enough under proper conditions, but even at the age of fourteen it is not good to eat dinner and spend several sedentary hours in wet boots and socks on every afternoon. By various expedients, all these difficulties were satisfactorily overcome, and if nothing untoward happened "up to books" to delay one, and if "dons" were punctual in getting work over, it was possible by running to begin fishing at about five minutes past twelve. . . .
>
> Soon after one o'clock we had to leave the water to go up to the house for dinner. It was a compulsory meal for which one might be rather—but not very—late without notice being taken, and the adjustment of this point in one's mind, when fish were rising, was a very distressing business.

Such perseverance had its own reward, as the record shows. In 1877 the future Viscount Grey caught one trout, in 1878 thirteen trout, in 1879 thirty-two trout, and in the last year of his school life seventy-

[1] Fly Fishing. By Sir Edward Grey. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
Recreation. By Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

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six trout. If there ever was a perfect example of the reward of perseverance, it can be found in this statement. Here is an absolute mathematical demonstration of the advantages of righteous persistence!

The boy who learned on the banks of the Itchen to love the art of angling and to appreciate the value of recreation (the reviewer believes he is correct in saying) has published but one other book, a slender volume which bears the imprint of the house of Houghton Mifflin Company. In this little book, containing an address delivered at Harvard in 1919, he records his matured philosophy of recreation, a philosophy which the reviewer is sure had its beginnings at least as early as its author's school days on the banks of the Itchen. He approaches his subject with the following words:

> It is sometimes said that this is a pleasure-seeking age. Whether it be a pleasure-seeking age or not, I doubt whether it is a pleasure-finding age. We are supposed to have great advantages in many ways over our predecessors. There is, on the whole, less poverty and more wealth. There are supposed to be more opportunities for enjoyment: there are moving pictures, motor cars, and many other things which are now considered means of enjoyment and which our ancestors did not possess. But I do not judge from what I read in the newspapers that there is more content. Indeed, we seem to be living in an age of discontent. It seems to be rather on the increase than otherwise and is a subject of general complaint. If so, it is worth while considering what it is that makes people happy, what they can do to make themselves happy, and it is from that point of view that I wish to speak on recreation.
>
> Let it be admitted that recreation is only one of the things that makes for happiness in life. I do not even recommend it as the most important. There are at least four other things which are more or less under our own control and which are essential to happiness. The first is some moral standard by which to guide our actions. The second is some satisfactory home life in the form of good relations with family or friends. The third is some form of work which justifies our existence to our own country and makes us good citizens. The fourth thing is some degree of leisure and the use of it in some way that makes us happy. To succeed in making a good use of our leisure will not compensate for failure in any one of the other three things to which I have referred, but a reasonable amount of leisure and a good use of it is an important contribution to a happy life.

As the reader may easily guess, Viscount Grey's own favorite recreation is trout or salmon fishing, and in the discussion of his own favorite sport he makes the following delightful confession:

> Perhaps the following little confidence will give some idea how keen the passion has been. The best salmon and trout fishing in Great Britain ends in September. The best salmon fishing begins again in March. In my opinion, the very best of all is to be had in March and April. In October I used to find myself looking forward to salmon fishing in the next March and beginning to spend my spare time thinking about it. I lay awake in bed fishing in imagination the pools which I was not going to see before March at the earliest, till I felt I was spending too much time, not in actual fishing, but in sheer looking forward to it. I made a rule, therefore, that I would not fish pools in imagination before the first of January, so that I might not spend more than two months of spare time in anticipation alone.

He is a keen believer in all outdoor games, and he advises all to "have one or more games of which you are fond, but let them, at any rate in youth, be games which test the wind, the staying power, and the activity of the whole body, as well as skill."

To those of his friends who do not care for his own forms of recreation he has the following word to offer:

> To them I say, as one who was fond of George Meredith's novels once said to a man who complained that he could not read them, "Why should you?" If you do not care for fishing, do not fish. Why should you? But if we are to be quits, and you are to be on the same happy level as I have been, then find something for yourself which you like as much as I like fishing.

Recreation to Viscount Edward Grey is a very catholic term. It includes not only games, sports, and reading (books, he says, are the greatest and most satisfactory of recreations), but a broad and understanding knowledge of nature. It was Viscount Edward Grey's interest in and scientific knowledge of the habits of English birds which brought to him an opportunity which he apparently looks upon as one of the events of his life. This was his chance to escort Mr. Roosevelt through the fields and woods of Hampshire in search of English bird life. Two years before he had gone to England Mr. Roosevelt had made his plans for this expedition, and he did not forget his promise even in the turmoil of his visit to London. Of this expedition and of his memory of Mr. Roosevelt Viscount Grey says:

> I was a little apprehensive about this walk. I had had no personal acquaintance with Colonel Roosevelt before he came to England in 1910, and I thought to myself, "Perhaps, after all, he will not care so very much about birds, and possibly after an hour or so he will have had enough of them. If that be so, and he does not care for birds, he will have nothing but my society, which he will not find sufficiently interesting for so long a time." I had relied upon the birds to provide entertainment for him. If that failed, I doubted my own resources. I need have had no fear about his liking for birds. . . . Colonel Roosevelt not only knew more about American birds than I did about British birds, but he knew about British birds also. . . .
>
> We began our walk, and when a song was heard I told him the name of the bird. I noticed that as soon as I mentioned the name it was unnecessary to tell him more. He knew what the bird was like. It was not necessary for him to see it. He knew the kind of bird it was, its habits and appearance. He just wanted to complete his knowledge by hearing the song. He had, too, a very trained ear for bird songs, which cannot be acquired without having spent much time in listening to them. How he had found time in that busy life to acquire this knowledge so thoroughly it is almost impossible to imagine, but there the knowledge and training undoubtedly were. He had one of the most perfectly trained ears for bird songs that I have ever known, so that if three or four birds were singing together he would pick out their songs, distinguish each, and ask to be told each separate name; and when farther on we heard any bird for a second time, he would remember the song from the first telling and be able to name the bird himself.

An astonishing example of Mr. Roosevelt's minute knowledge of ornithology is recorded in the following words:

> We were passing under a fir tree when we heard a small song in the tree above us. We stopped, and I said that was the song of a golden-crested wren. He listened very attentively while the bird repeated its little song, as its habit is. Then he said, "I think that is exactly the same song as that of a bird that we have in America;" and that was the only English song that he recognized as being the same as any bird song in America. Some time afterwards I met a bird expert in the Natural History Museum in London and told him this incident, and he confirmed what Colonel Roosevelt had said, that the song of this bird would be about the only song that the two countries had in common. I think that a very remarkable instance of minute and accurate knowledge on the part of Colonel Roosevelt.

It is a sentence of Colonel Roosevelt's which Viscount Grey uses as the text for his conclusions on the subject of recreation. Colonel Roosevelt said:

> He is not fit to live who is not fit to die, and he is not fit to die who shrinks from the joy of life or from the duty of life.

And Viscount Grey continues:

> Observe that the joy of life and the duty of life are put side by side. Many people preach the doctrine of the duty of life. It is comparatively seldom that you find one who puts the joy of life as something to be cultivated, to be encouraged on an equal footing with the duty of life, And of all the joys of life which may fairly come under the head of recreation there is nothing more great, more refreshing, more beneficial in the widest sense of the word, than a real love of the beauty of the world. Some people cannot feel it. To such people I can only say, as Turner once said to a lady who complained that she could not see sunsets as he painted them, "Don't you wish you could, madam?"

The one who has attained such an appreciation of the real place of recreation in life deserves to be called by a word which is very frequently abused—"cultured." Viscount Grey's definition of recreation is broad enough to include all the interests in life from football to Swinburne. It is a definition wide enough to satisfy both the vigorous of body and the vigorous of mind. It is a definition deep enough to include every province of the spirit. It is the thing which makes the joy of life and the duty of life (as Colonel Roosevelt put it) "companions and complements of each other."

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

All Clear—God of My Faith and God's Outcast. Three Plays. By J. Hartley Manners. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Fairfax and His Pride. A Novel. By Marie van Vorst. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

From Now On. By Frank L. Packard. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Gold Girl (The). By James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Happy Woman (The). By Maurice Weyl. Mitchell Kennerley, New York.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Danny Again. Further Adventures of "Danny the Detective." By Vera C. Barclay. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Puppies and Kittens, and Other Stories. By Carine Cadby. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

American Democracy Versus Prussian Marxism. A Study in the Nature and Results of Purposive or Beneficial Government. By Clarence F. Birdseye. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

Russia as an American Problem. By John Spargo. Harper & Brothers, New York.

EDUCATIONAL

Colloquial Spanish. By William Robert Patterson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Industrial Spanish. By C. F. Sparkman, Ph.D. Allyn & Bacon, Boston.

SCIENCE

Education During Adolescence. By Ransom A. Mackie, M.A. Introduction by G. Stanley Hall. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Household Physics. By C. B. Brechner. Illustrated. Allyn & Bacon, Boston.

Nursery Manual (The). A Complete Guide to the Multiplication of Plants. By L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Story of Porcelain (The). By Sara Ware Bassett. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Judges as the Criminal Sees Them

AN ex-convict writer tells us on another page that few criminal court judges actively seek a remedy for increase in crime. What do you think of the reasons he gives in proof of this charge? Are judges supposed to seek a remedy from crime?

What does the word "crime" mean? Distinguish between it and vice and sin.

Is a crime always morally wrong? Discuss, illustrating your answer.

What is the new penology? Tell why you do or do not believe in it. Explain how you think criminals should be treated.

If you were a judge in a criminal court, what motive do you think you would keep in mind in administering criminal law? Do you think sympathy for, and leniency toward, criminals by court officials would tend to increase crime?

What, with reasons, is your opinion of judges having private and personal interviews with criminals and their friends before sentencing criminals?

Do you consider the indeterminate sentence in the interests of society?

Point out some of the remarkable changes that have taken place in the last century in the treatment of criminals. Have these changes been worth while?

Discuss how boys and girls may be kept from becoming criminals.

What are your definitions for the following terms: *Pique, disparity, jurisprudence, perjury, perfunctory, volition, extenuating circumstances, actuated, efficacy, vicarious.*

In connection with this topic, two books worth reading are "Within Prison Walls," by Thomas Mott Osborne (D. Appleton), and "Criminology," by Maurice Parmelee (Macmillan).

The Author of "Robert Elsmere"

Do you understand why the appearance of "Robert Elsmere" should have caused such a great sensation when it was published?

The reading of such a book to-day would certainly not be a disturbing element in the civilized world. What to you is the significance of this change?

With what topics did Mrs. Humphry Ward deal in her novels? Do you think that writers of novels should teach religion, Socialism, politics, morals, and the like? If not, of what particular value would such books be?

Is this editorial wholly laudatory to Mrs. Ward or does it attempt to discriminate?

Name three other well-known women writers. Compare their style and thought with Mrs. Ward's.

In its editorial on this topic The Outlook mentions the Oxford Movement. When was that movement and what was it?

What must be true of a person before he can, in your opinion, be called a great writer?

Discuss whether the public or the writers are responsible for the kind of books published nowadays.

Define: *Generation, acrimonious, orthodoxy, curate, depict, agnosticism, Unitarianism, antipodes.*

Shall the Government Become a Landlord?

Do you know of any honest landlords? What, in your opinion, constitutes a dishonest one?

What do you consider reasonable profits for landlords? What do you mean by "profits"?

Explain what you would consider a spirit of reason and fair play in solving the housing difficulty.

The construction of housing quarters is an absolute necessity throughout the country generally. Suggest a scheme by which you think fresh capital can be attracted in the direction of such construction under present conditions and still have rents that are fair.

Have workmen themselves helped to create and to continue rent profiteering? Would it be wise and just to make strikes which would affect the construction of dwelling-houses criminal offenses?

Should the Government fix the price of rents?

What is The Outlook's position as to private enterprise? Is it sound?

What is its suggestion as to whether the Government shall become a landlord?

What is government for? Should the attitude of the individual toward it always remain the same?

Money in Political Campaigns

What is a campaign? How are political campaigns now conducted? Should they be conducted differently? If so, explain why.

What is the meaning of nomination? Is the direct primary method better or worse than the convention system of nominating candidates?

Do you understand why corporations are by law prohibited from contributing money in connection with any election at which Presidential or Vice-Presidential electors are to be voted for? Should this law remain on the statute-books?

Do you agree with The Outlook that arbitrary fixing of the price of a campaign is purely factitious and based on no general principle? If so, what are your reasons?

What remedies does The Outlook suggest for the elimination of large campaign funds? Is a large campaign fund an unmixed evil, after all?

What is legitimate publicity for a Presidential candidate? Should the office always seek the man?

Has the rich man as much right as the poor man to contribute proportionately to the furthering of his ideas and ideals?

What safeguards do the State and Nation now throw around the use of election funds? Should funds be limited in size or in application, or both?

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.

This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens

Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits Broils, Roasts, and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables All At One Time.

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal
Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

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See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 179 that tells all about it.

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INCORPORATE IN ARIZONA Least cost. Greatest advantages. Cost not affected by amount of capital. Transact business and keep books anywhere. Stock made full-paid and non-assessable by using our forms. Laws, blanks and directions free. Stockholders are exempt from corporate liability. Stoddard Incorporating Co., Box 8-N, Phoenix, Arizona

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Plan for Good Roads—Now!

Before—
Photograph shows condition of road leading from La Crosse, Ind., before "Tarvia-X" was used.

NOW is the time to plan for good roads—and by that we mean roads that are good all the year round—free from mud, bumps and ruts in winter and spring, and free from dust and dirt in the summer and fall.

Such roads are the greatest asset any community can have.

They stimulate business. They increase property values. They lower taxes. They cut delivery cost. They tap new sources of supply. They broaden your markets. They also add much to the comfort and convenience of life. And good roads, contrary to popular opinion, are *not* expensive.

The experience of thousands of towns all over the country, which use Tarvia regularly, absolutely prove this. In many instances the mere *saving* in maintenance amounts to *more* than the cost of the Tarvia treatment.

Whether you require a good binder for new construction, a dust preventive or a patching material—there is a grade of Tarvia to meet your needs.

As we said at the beginning: "*Now is the time to plan for good roads.*"

So talk to your neighbors, to your road officials, and last but most important, write about your road problems to our Special Service Department, and booklets covering the subject and further information will be supplied promptly without charge.

After—
The same piece of road as that shown at the left after being rebuilt with "Tarvia-X."

Tarvia
Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

Special Service Department

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If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

THE MOTOR TRUCK IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

BY L. GRANT HAMILTON

THOSE of us who spent any time in the country during our boyhood days will remember the oxen used to a great extent in those days, and still occasionally to be encountered in remote parts of the country where the farmers are practically self-sustaining and where time in getting to market is not a factor. These patient beasts were slow to start but hard to stop, and long after the horse had superseded them for all ordinary purposes they continued to be used in logging camps for heavy work and on the farm where heavy loads were to be moved for short distances and where roads were none too good. A good yoke of oxen was the pride of many a farmer and became the pets of the entire family.

GETTING OUT SCATTERED TREES BY MOTOR TRUCK

But the increasing need of speed in transportation and the broadened market for the farmers' and lumbermen's products marked the end of the ox-team for haulage purposes. And to-day, when old H. C. L. combined with transportation difficulties and clamoring markets has made "Shorten the miles to market" the slogan of every industry, motorized highway transportation has superseded the horse just as thoroughly as the horse superseded the slower oxen.

War activities and the great demands made upon the lumber industry caused the lumberman, whether logging, milling, or retailing, to speed up production, and consequently he was compelled to adopt more up-to-date methods of hauling. Now that the war is over and things are getting back on a peace-time basis, the methods used during war time have proved so profitable that they will remain. The speedy, productive, business-building motor truck, when once rightly used, will never be abandoned. As one lumberman puts it, "there is no money in lumber as long as it is seven miles from the railway." This same lumberman had orders and his yard was stacked with lumber to fill them, but his mule-drawn transportation was unable to get the lumber to the cars as fast as it was produced. Motorized transportation solved his difficulties.

One of the largest lumber camps in the West is the Sugar Pine Mills, located in the heart of the Sierras at an altitude of over 5,000 feet, 60 miles from Madera, California. They cut from 250,000 to 300,000 feet of lumber per day, operate 20 miles of logging railway with 5 locomotives and about 15 logging donkey engines, and employ between 700 and 800 men. Up in the mountains, from one to twenty miles from the camp itself, hundreds of men are busy cutting down the immense sugar pines. The logs are hauled on low freight cars to the camp, which is on the bank of a flume which flows sixty miles down the mountainside into the main mills at Madera. This flume is a miniature stream of water, constructed at an enormous cost, about eight feet wide, and trestled over roads at a height of sixty-five feet in places.

On account of the great amount of equipment and supplies necessary for the maintenance of this camp, from ten to twelve 12-horse teams were formerly in constant use hauling from the valley below. After a careful investigation, when it was decided to motorize this transportation, it was found that two 2½-ton trucks and one 5-ton truck would handle this entire volume of hauling. Mr. H. W. Shuman, of the Sugar Pine Mills, says that for the past three years these four trucks—another 5-tonner was added later to the original fleet—have handled this immense traffic quicker, more economically, and more efficiently than it was previously handled with from 84 to 144 horses.

To get back to hauling the logs themselves, the largest log handled by the Spruce Brigade in the forests of Washington was hauled by motor truck eleven miles to the Hoquiam River over a plank road built to speed up the getting out of the much-needed spruce. This giant spruce contained around 13,000 feet of lumber, and the total weight could not have been less

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INTRODUCTION BY DR. W. T. GRENFELL
New light on the work of the Grenfell Mission in Labrador—the difficulties overcome and the beneficent work accomplished among the fisher folk in Labrador. Illustrated. $1.50 net.

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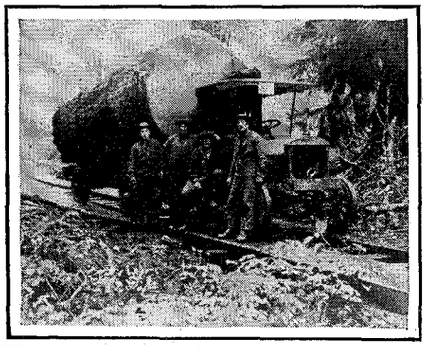
THE MOTOR TRUCK IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY *(Continued)*

than 39 tons. The entire log—at least 39 tons—was hauled the eleven miles by one motor truck and trailer.

The increasing high prices and scarcity of lumber have brought forcibly to the minds of many lumbermen the necessity of getting out many fine trees heretofore untouched because they were so far removed from the logging camp district that the construction of a logging road would be too expensive. It remained for the Curtis & Russell Logging Company, of Chehalis, Washington, to work out a plan whereby these logs could be economically transported. The solution was a 2-ton truck equipped with special lumber bolster over the rear wheels and pulling a two-wheel trailer. The lumber company buys the trees (sometimes only two or three) several miles from any roadway, and gets them out by truck. Some of the roads over which the truck travels are very soft and sandy, but the truck has never been stuck. An official of this company says that "the truck is earning us over $75 per day net."

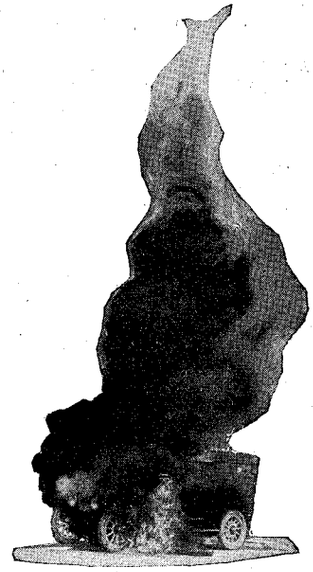
At the retail end, Mr. Aurelius, of the Aurelius-Swanson Lumber Company, Oklahoma City, says: "We have found that one of the chief assets of the lumber yard is its delivery service. We attribute the large volume of our business to the most excellent service we give our customers." Until 1918 this concern handled all deliveries with fifteen teams, and during 1917 their books showed $113,000 of business. The first of 1918 two 2-ton trucks and a light delivery car were put into service, and successfully handled $250,000 worth of business that year. During 1919 the company did well over $500,000 worth of business, due to the larger territory that can be successfully covered with motorized transportation, reduced cost of delivery, and quicker deliveries. They say that "it would be absurd to think we can even argue the point as to cost of trucks and teams, trucks being so far superior that there is no argument whatsoever. Figuring it out in detail for our deliveries here, we have reduced our delivery cost more than forty per cent. While we are now operating three trucks, together with one lighter car, we are sure it would be impossible to handle our business with twenty teams."



THE "SPRUCE BRIGADE" REMOVING A GIANT SPRUCE

Truly the "Shorten the miles to market" slogan has made it necessary for every branch of the lumber industry—production, wholesale, and retail—to put the motor truck on the job. Compared on the cost sheets with horse-drawn transportation point by point, motorized hauling wins on its economy of operation, lower depreciation and maintenance, and speedy, more efficient handling of haulage problems.

"This PYRENE Will Protect My New Car Against Fire"



"Before you deliver my new car, I want this Pyrene installed, ready for instant action.

"Cars cost real money nowadays; and they are so hard to get that I won't take a chance of losing mine by fire.

"Besides, Pyrene saves me 15 per cent on my automobile fire insurance."

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BARB OR BARBLESS?

THE DEBATE IS CONTINUED BY ANGLING READERS OF THE OUTLOOK

BY HAROLD T. PULSIFER

In The Outlook for March 3 there was published a letter from a Government official in Argentina who took serious exception to the arguments which I put forward in favor of the use of barbless hooks in an article which appeared in The Outlook last August.

In replying to this letter I invited the angling readers of The Outlook to join in this debate, and they have not been slow to accept this invitation. From the letters which have come to me personally or to The Outlook I have chosen a representative group for publication here.

The following letter is in such close accord with my own views and experience on this subject that I am yielding to the very human temptation of printing it first:

THE BARBLESS HOOK IN MICHIGAN

Dear Sir:

I have been very much interested in the article appearing in the issue of March 3 regarding the use of barbless hooks in fly fishing for trout. From years of personal experience I know that fishing with a barbless hook is, first of all, humane, and is also satisfying and successful. Too many fish are killed and injured by barbed hooks, and too many are destroyed by rough and careless handling in removing them from barbed hooks, to admit of much argument as to the two methods of fishing.

Sporting-goods houses always have a full stock of flies tied on barbed hooks, and very few, if any, of the other kind. A campaign of education with the makers and dealers would be most advisable. In Michigan, where I do most of my fishing, the State law's limit of size for trout is seven inches and in some streams eight. An angler might easily hook fifty fish in a day's fishing and not save twelve. What becomes of the other thirty-eight? You have complied with the law when you have returned the undersized fish to the stream, but you are not a true sportsman if by your poor methods you put back fish that will die or become diseased.

"It is not all of fishing to fish," so after a perfect day on a stream do not have any regrets for the innocents that have been needlessly slaughtered. W. C. ROWLEY.

Detroit, Michigan.

A Connecticut correspondent puts his finger on a distinction which seems to play a large part in determining the character of the letters which have been received.

THE "NEAR-HOME" FISHERMAN

Dear Sir:

Your attractive and suggestive cover, issue of March 3, will cause every fisherman to turn first to page 397.

To the question, "What do you think about it?" you will receive different answers from those who fish in the wild North Woods, where the trout are very plentiful, than from the "near-home" fishermen, where "every fish counts." Fairplay states that "he has never caught fish to return them alive," so I judge him as kindly as possible by listing him as a "near-home" fisherman.

We fishermen of the North Woods are very careful to return all the fish we do not need to use in as good shape and as promptly as possible. Mr. Pulsifer's suggestion seems to me a good one, and his answer to Fairplay is certainly good. I hope the fishermen will send along their answers and that you will pass them along to us. W. S. BUCKLIN.

Riverside, Connecticut.

Here is a letter which comes to me from a Brooklyn minister who seems to regard the barbless hook as a perfectly impractical

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instrument. I hope, some day, that he can be persuaded to try out the barbless hook for himself, when he will see that it is entirely possible to secure a mess of fish with a barbless hook without a discouragingly large percentage of loss. Personally I shall be satisfied if I can do something towards persuading more of my brother anglers to use the barbless hook, without going so far as to insist upon the use of a hookless fly.

WHY USE A HOOK AT ALL?

Dear Sir:

I very seldom take part in discussions on political or theological matters, but when the subject is "fishing" I usually like to "speak a piece." I quite appreciate your point of view regarding the barbless hook; I have never used one, but, knowing the ease with which trout can be got off a barbed hook, I have no doubt that they can make their "getaway" with regularity if the hook has no barb at all. As you point out, it is not the hooking of a fish that kills it, but handling it carelessly to get it off the hook; most of the fish that get off without being touched with the hand will live.

To my mind, the whole question of barbed or barbless hooks should be determined by another matter—the object that the angler has in fishing. Is he fishing to get a mess of fish? Then by all means use the barbed hook; in that way he will land a fair proportion of the trout that rise to his fly. If he is fishing for the delight of being out on a mountain stream, if he is satisfied with hearing the water talk to the stones and seeing the trout flash after his bait, then why use a hook at all? If he does not want to catch the fish, why pull their jaws about with a hook of any kind? He will see more trout without a hook in his fly than with one. Moreover, the hookless fly will give some brother of the angle who is following him up the stream a better chance to get a few trout if he happens to be fish hungry.

We all know that when a fish is pricked he makes a bee line for his dugout and stops there for quite a while. That trout is very wary and gives no other fisherman a chance, but if he has taken your fly without feeling the hook he will rise again in a few minutes. No! If you want to catch fish, use the barbed hook. If you do not want to catch fish, use no hook at all. One can go through the motions of fishing just the same, and get a wonderful lot of fun out of it.

I am in earnest sympathy with your desire to give the fish a chance. Unless something is done to protect them, there will not be a trout in a public stream in New York or Pennsylvania in ten years from now. The annual slaughter that takes place without regard to quantity or size is simply incredible. The auto has made a great deal of difference to fishing. We have practically no out of-the-way streams to-day. We need more game wardens on our streams; more stocking and more protection for the fish. To pay for this every angler should take out a license, and the money derived thereby should be given to the purposes I have named. JOHN BARLOW.

Brooklyn, New York.

The writers of both the foregoing and the following letter argue for a practice which certainly has few objections, but which I also fear is destined to win only an equal number of adherents. There is something to fly fishing besides the rise of the fish, just as there is something to angling besides the eating of the fish that have been caught.

For most anglers the moment of the *strike* provides the most exhilarating instant in the sport. It seems to me that the thrill which comes from the nice judgment of the exact psychological moment and the application of the precise force required would be lost if the hook as well as the barb were cast into the discard. The barbless hook teaches careful angling, and it saves the lives of fish that must be put back whether one be fishing for food or not. Hookless flies would teach only skill-

Note how lather acts when Shavaid is used

How they bring a simpler, easier way to shave, a real delight. How this way saves time and keeps the skin in fine condition. A free trial tube will give you complete evidence.

SHAVAID, a scientific discovery, softens the beard instantly. It does away with all other preparations, such as hot towel applications and severe rubbing.

Merely coat the beard completely with Shavaid, then apply your favorite lather. Then shave.

And it will be such a shave as you've never experienced before. The blade will glide over smoothly, and there won't be that old-time pulling.

Then afterwards! That cool, soft effect—a perfect shave, even if closer than usual.

The right way

Note that Shavaid does away with hot towel applications and rubbing in the lather.

Both are bad for the skin. Heat brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time. It induces abrasions. And then you have to use a styptic stick.

Hot towel applications open the pores. The natural oiliness of the skin is removed, giving it that drawn feeling.

Shavaid keeps the skin normal. It protects the skin while softening the beard. And abrasions cannot be so frequent.

Note also that you merely apply the lather over Shavaid — then shave, without the usual rubbing in. This saves time and does away with mussiness.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

No after-lotion

Shavaid gives a luxury shave, for it is in itself a cooling, healing emollient. It takes the place of after-shaving preparations.

In fact, when you use Shavaid, there is no need for doctoring the skin afterwards.

It keeps the cuticle firm, smooth and in healthy tone. You'll appreciate all this, once you use Shavaid. You'll discard all the frills.

You'll agree with thousands of men the nation over that shaving comfort has come at last, after all these years.

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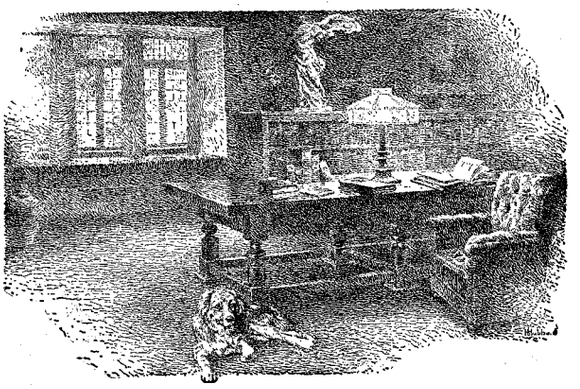

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BARB OR BARBLESS? *(Continued)*

ful casting—but this is an open forum and there is a place in it for all opinions.

ANOTHER PISCATORIAL IDEALIST

Dear Sir:

I have read with great interest the exchange of letters between Mr. Pulsifer and "Fairplay," and while they, from their point of view, are out for the fish and the best of fishing interests, it occurs to me that another method might be employed that would satisfy both.

Mr. Pulsifer cites in his catch of fifty trout that he was fishing for pleasure and that at least one-half were under size and would have had to be put back. I fail to agree with him that no harm comes to the fish with the use of barbless hooks, even if they were released without having to be taken from the water. Surely "Fairplay" is correct in assuming that this method does not tend to increase their size or enjoyment in life. I do agree with Mr. Pulsifer that few, if any, ardent anglers fish and fish alone for the frying-pan; that would be expecting far too much. The good old reliable barbed hook is both fair and justifiable to use for the camp supply, and, as in most waters the catch is limited, this method may be employed without any grave danger of fishing out the stream or lake. However, if the angler is fishing for the rise and the day's sport, the joy of placing the fly just right and luring the wily trout from the depths—in other words, testing his skill—why not adopt the method used by some of the English anglers on their very restricted streams, of cutting the hook away altogether and simply using the fly? The sport is quite as good, the rise quite as difficult to achieve, and the fish, not even being pricked, are in no way harmed, neither are they frightened. If we credit the words of advice given to the tyro, that it is better to strike too soon than too late, for a fish that is not pricked will rise again, then we in all true faith are not spoiling the sport, but, having had our own pleasure, leave the fish unfrightened and striking quite as well for our brother fishermen who follow after. A. B. BAYLIS.

New York City.

A brief letter from South Dakota voices a view with which few of the previous correspondents would agree. There is a thrill to be had in the landing of any fish if one happens to be born with an angling spirit; at least, so it seems to me. And sometimes it is not always a big fish which makes the hardest fight for liberty. A half-pounder on delicate tackle can sometimes give his elders points on the true fighting spirit. Perhaps this correspondent is thinking of bass, for the *Salvelinus fontinalis*, concerning which the discussion began, rarely reaches the weight which this correspondent states as providing the maximum thrill. A five-pound bass would be a mighty hard fish to land on a barbless hook. Perhaps when it comes to bass we should be satisfied with inducing our tackle dealers to remove the triple-pointed gang hooks which now decorate so many of their lures.

SOUTH DAKOTA VOTES FOR FIVE-POUNDERS AND BARBED HOOKS

Editors of The Outlook:

The prize of the fly fisherman is the big fish. There is no thrill in landing a little fellow. The few outstanding days in the life of a real disciple of Izaak Walton are when he takes the five-pounder after a long, fair fight. The big fish would, with rare exception, free himself from the barbless hook and the days of real sport would be gone. J. S. HOAGLAND.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The following letter deals with the problem of conserving fish in New York State's happy hunting-ground, the Adirondacks:

BARBED HOOKS UNJUSTIFIED IN THE ADIRONDACKS

My Dear Sir:

I have just had the pleasure of reading your article in The Outlook in reply to the one of

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"Fairplay." I should like to take this opportunity of letting you know that I most heartily indorse all of your statements.

In my opinion, as a young fisherman, the use of the barb on flies is not justified in any way. To be sure, it makes the catch more certain, but then it also gives the angler an almost unfair advantage, and consequently is not quite sportsmanlike. As you said, it kills many of the undersized fish, unavoidably taken in large numbers, particularly in the Adirondacks, where most of my fishing has been done. I venture to state from my experience that a conservative estimate of the number of fish caught in that section of New York too small to keep is not less than twenty-five per cent of those hooked. A trout of six inches or less after being removed from a barbed fly has little or no chance for life.

So, if for no other reasons than an increase of the sport and a decrease of the unnecessary killings, I think that all true fishermen should use the barbless hook.

Yours for the better preserving of our game,

Princeton, New Jersey. W. M. MATHER.

THE LIBRARY RENAISSANCE AND THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BY JOY ELMER MORGAN

Teachers College, Columbia University, is to have a million dollars from the General Education Board with which to build up a great educational library. The aim is to improve the quality of public education by giving the three thousand students of the college—nine hundred of them graduate students—the materials they need for research. Research is the method of progress and the library is its chief tool. Surer progress in educational theory, in classroom methods, and in school administration is certain to result from this munificent gift, which is evidence of a reawakened interest in library matters that extends to every kind of library activity.

This new interest as it relates to public library service is best illustrated by Utah's recent achievement. In May, 1919, the Utah Legislature, following the example so well worked out in California, adopted a county library law. In less than three months ten counties had decided to organize libraries under the law—more than California, which up to that time ranked first in the rapidity of its county library development, was ever able to establish in any one year. Miss Mary E. Downey, library organizer in Utah, predicts that by 1921 all Utah counties will have libraries.

The county library is peculiarly suited to serving rural populations. In its pure form it is supported by a tax on the property of the entire county; is governed by a board representing the people of the county; has an adequate central library administered by expert librarians at the chief city; has branches in schools, towns, villages, and post offices; and serves rural dwellers directly by means of parcel post and a book truck that carries a library of several hundred volumes to every farm home in the county at regular intervals.

Library leaders in two-thirds of the States have become convinced that the school district and township units are too small to provide effective library service, and that the State traveling systems are too scattered in their efforts and too far from the people to render a satisfactory or complete service, and have definitely committed themselves to the county unit. However, the development of county libraries has until recently been confined to a few counties, except in the case of Cali-

The Extravagance of Cheapness As Applied to Home Building

THE important thing about any purchase is not what you pay, but what you get for the purchase price. The "cheap" purchase is often the most extravagant.

If you are thinking of building, the chapter, "The Extravagance of Cheapness," in *"The Story of Brick,"* will interest you. It presents, simply and briefly the relation of first-cost to final economy in home-building investment.

People generally concede that Face Brick is the most desirable building material from the standpoint of permanence, comfort, safety from fire, and beauty; but many still believe it is "too expensive." As a fact, the many savings in the Face Brick house, such as depreciation, maintenance, repairs, etc., soon cancel the slight difference in first-cost over less durable, less beautiful materials.

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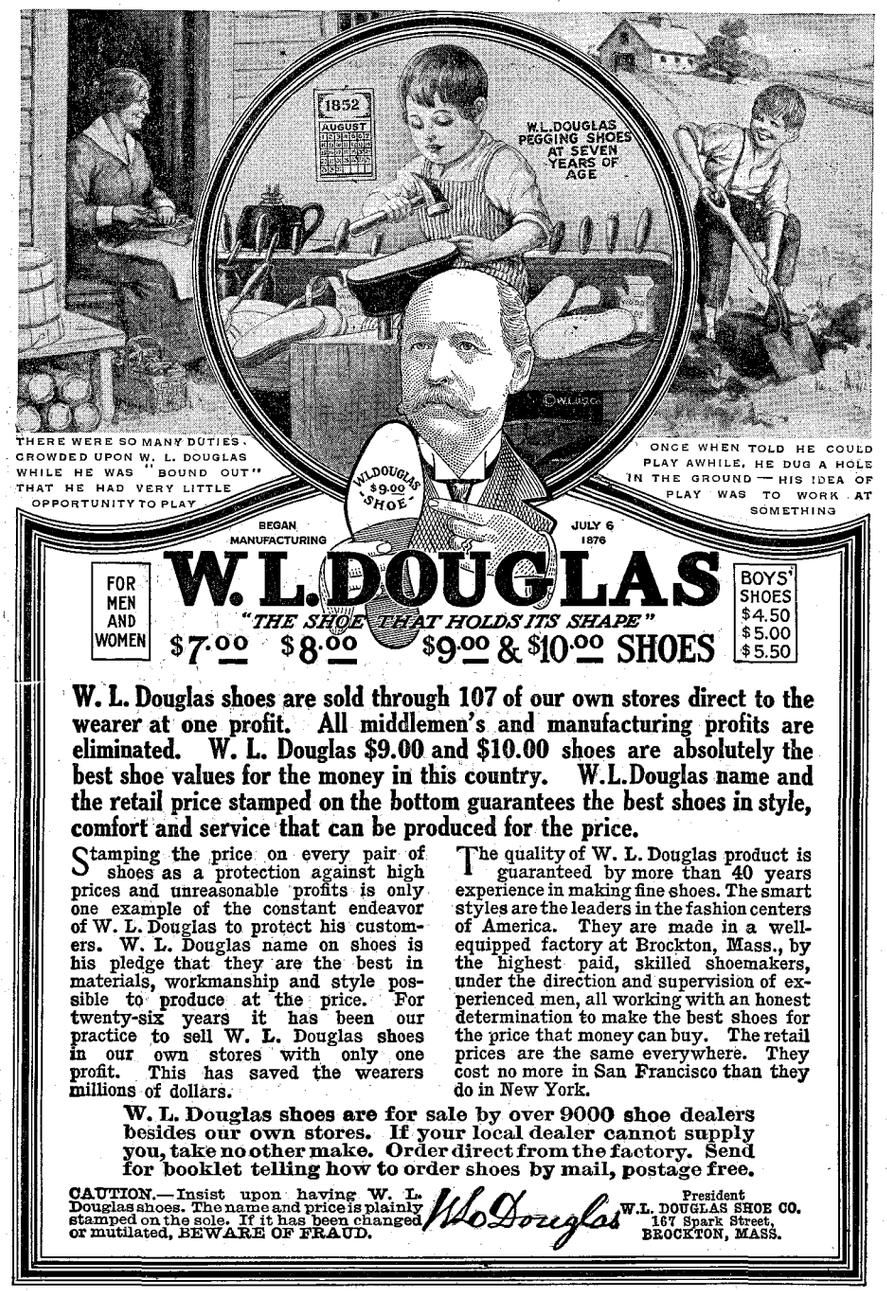
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THE LIBRARY RENAISSANCE AND THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Continued)

fornia, which has libraries in forty-four out of its fifty-eight counties, making an almost perfect system of libraries, at the head of which, guiding, encouraging, and supplementing it, stands the great State Library of California.

The passage of county library laws during 1919 in Alabama, Utah, and Illinois, the improvement of such laws in other States, and greater activity in all the States, is evidence of the increasing desire to extend library service to the vast portion of the population of the United States which is not now within reach of this most important means of after-school education.

Most significant of all the evidences of the library advance is the rapidly growing recognition of the importance of the library within the school as an aid to instruction; as a means of broadening children's interests and forming life purposes; as the basis for training pupils in the use of books and libraries; and as the best method of providing opportunity for teachers to improve themselves in the service. There are evidences in all sections of the country of new faith in the school library. The most striking is in Wisconsin, where a ruling of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction made in 1919, requiring all high schools to have either librarians giving full time to the library or "teacher-librarians" giving part time to it, has put the Wisconsin Library School, five Wisconsin normal schools, five colleges, and the Extension Department of the State University to training teachers for the work. The Extension Department alone enrolls two hundred practicing teachers in its "teacher-librarian" course. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which influences standards in almost a score of States, has recommended school library requirements similar to those of Wisconsin to all its members.

Interest in industrial libraries is also keen. Great corporations are recognizing them as a necessary part of their equipment, and are putting them in charge of trained librarians when possible. For example, the General Motors Corporation has recently taken into its service in this connection the head of the oldest library school in the country at a salary almost double what he had been receiving—a convincing reminder that the libraries, like the schools, must pay better salaries or lose some of their most valued workers.

A final evidence of the library renaissance is the enlarged programme of the American Library Association, to finance which an appeal is being made for a $2,000,000 "Books for Everybody" fund.

It was inevitable that such a programme should be launched. No organization with the fine record of Library War Service could forsake its duty during the period of reconstruction, when every agency that can help in education, in citizenship building, and in industrial and economic rehabilitation is so greatly needed. The demand that the American Library Association continue its work came from everywhere—from such educational leaders as Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and Mr. J. W. Crabtree, Secretary of the National Education Association. It came from discharged soldiers in many sections of the country not having libraries, who asked that the Association give them a direct-by-mail service until their home communities could establish a service of their own.

The enlarged programme is the product of months of careful study by leading librarians of the country. It is a consensus of the competent as to the means necessary to conserve the tremendous benefits that must accrue to the Nation when books are freely accessible to every man, woman, and child, and when their use is vitalized by an adequate supply of professional librarians. It is clearly recognized that the stability of any country depends on the intelligence of its people, and that in the education of the people libraries are essential.

The Association, in co-operation with all existing agencies and organizations, plans to give direct service to men on merchant marine vessels; to ex-service men, including blind ex-service men and ex-service men in hospitals; to Coast Guard stations, lighthouses, and lightships. These activities are chiefly continuations of service that was begun during the war and that cannot wisely be abruptly discontinued.

A campaign of education will encourage the development and improvement of libraries everywhere. This campaign will be based on a comprehensive survey of the existing situation, and includes co-operation with all the agencies at work on the library problem in the various States. The following facts from the Association's "Blue Letters," based upon United States Bureau of Education statistics, indicate the extent of the need:

> Only 794, or twenty-seven per cent, of the 2,964 counties in the United States have within their borders any one library of 5,000 volumes or more, leaving seventy-three per cent of the counties without any libraries adequately equipped to take the initiative in developing a service.
>
> Thirty States serve less than fifty per cent of their populations, six serve less than ten per cent, and one less than two per cent.
>
> The United States is expending $1,000,000,000 a year for schools and colleges, or $10 per capita for the whole population.
>
> It is expending $16,500,000 per year for public libraries, or sixteen and one-half cents per capita.
>
> In other words, we expend $10 per capita to educate people through schools and only sixteen and one-half cents per capita to provide libraries, the principal after-school educational institution.

A special effort will be made to obtain a wider use of the library as an institution

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for building citizenship. Here again the "Blue Letter" points out:

There are approximately fifteen million foreign-born in the United States, and about six million of this number do not read or speak the English language.

There are about two thousand foreign-language newspapers and periodicals in the country, published in forty-three languages and dialects, with a combined circulation of eight million.

The great majority of the foreign-born in this country know nothing of American history or American tradition and ideals, because they have been entirely dependent on books and publications appearing in their own language for information.

Special attention is to be devoted to adult self-education. A "Letter to Educators" suggests that to visualize the need of adult self-education one has but to think:

1. Of the men and women of high school and college age who went into military service—many of whom will not begin again their formal education but who might be stimulated to embark upon a reading course.

2. Of the boys and girls who each year leave school to enter business, and who are potential students, especially during their first few years out of school.

3. Of the men and women who, because of the changing world conditions, are eager for more information on the history and theory of government, economics, and social development.

4. Of the millions of women, recently enfranchised, who want to know more about government and politics.

5. Of the foreign-born, enthusiastic in their desire to learn more about democracy, American ideals, and citizenship.

6. Of the men and women forced by economic competition and the high cost of living to seek ways of increasing their earning capacity.

7. Of the millions of men and women, boys and girls, who realize their educational limitations and want, in their ambitious moments, to continue their education along various lines by serious reading.

8. Of the thousands of dollars spent on correspondence school courses, and the thousands enrolled in study clubs.

The well-known publishing activities of the Association, which have been of great service to thousands of libraries, are to be extended to meet the increased demand for bibliographies, union lists and indexes, books for the blind, and reading courses with outlines and suggestions for home study.

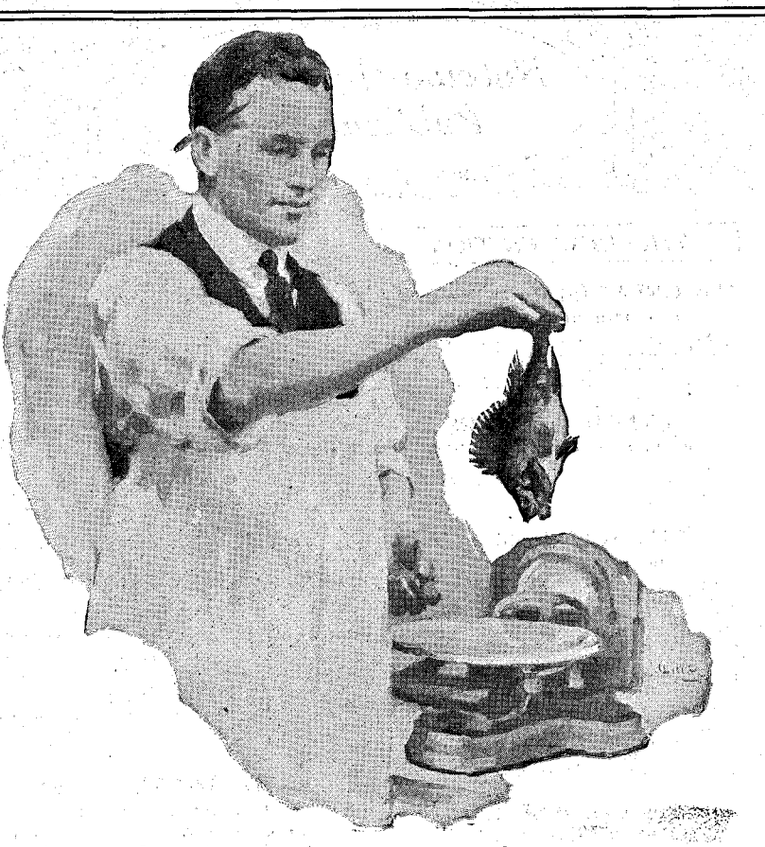
An effort is also to be made to improve conditions in the library profession, which has been seriously depleted by higher salaries offered elsewhere at a time when its full strength is urgently needed.

A programme worked out with such care by an organization that has already demonstrated its ability successfully to do big things should win the support of every American who is interested in education, in progress, and in sound citizenship.

IS TIPPING BRIBERY, BURGLARY, OR BEGGARY?

The answer to the above conundrum is that it is all three. Tipping often begins with bribing the waiters to give more than one's rights, and then the waiters hold up the customers, and the waiters in turn become beggars dependent on these fees. I am glad that The Outlook has given us so convincing an editorial against this vexatious and un-American custom.

It is a tax much larger and more unjust than the tax on tea against which our Revolutionary fathers rebelled. Especially



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Mark the Food You Get

The package of Quaker Oats yields 6221 calories—the energy measure of food value.

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Average Meats	45c	Hen's Eggs	70c
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The wise housewife's conclusion must be this:

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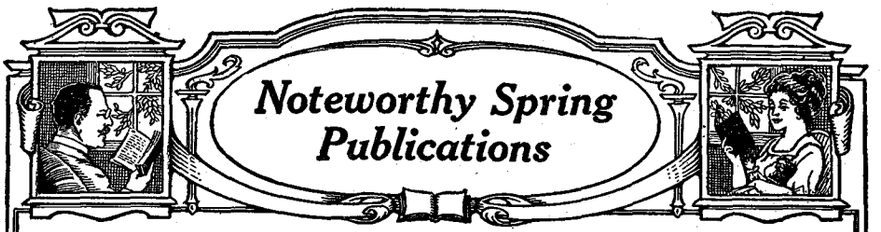

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IS TIPPING BRIBERY, BURGLARY, OR BEGGARY? *(Continued)*

should it be thrown over at this time as *inconsistent with democracy in all parts of the world*, for every man who receives a tip is by that token treated as an inferior. WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

HONESTY IN BUSINESS!

BY C. W. STEPHENSON

"Honesty in business? Do you mean big business? Or do you mean just any business that caters to the public? Let me tell you once for all that there is no such thing as honesty in modern business methods and practice." The writer had stepped in to visit a men's brotherhood. The topic under discussion was "Common Honesty." The basis for the discussion was found in the story of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts v. The very competent leader had started the ball rolling with the question: "Why is it wrong to lie?" The answers given were: "Because it violates the Golden Rule;" "Because it injures your own character;" "Because truth should be the basis of all safe business."

"Very well. Is all business conducted on this solid basis?" Then came the response, with emphasis that was refreshing, to say the least. "No, sir; all modern business is more or less dishonestly carried on. Business men are liars. They force their employees to lie all the time. One liar at the head makes a dozen liars of his subordinates." Those men were, almost all of them, foremen in great shops where thousands of men are employed. They were intelligent men, men of very wide experience. They were reading and thinking men. Some of them had been in many different industries, and yet there was not the slightest difference of opinion in regard to this grave matter. They were absolutely positive that men in business, great and small, with a few notable exceptions, were not particular in regard to truth-telling. I ventured to ask for particulars. This seemed a tremendously important and sad affair. "How do you make out that business men are liars? Will you give us the reason for such a sweeping charge?" One bright and fine-looking fellow responded: "I have been in many shops. I am now in one of the great shops of the city. I have found the same thing in St. Louis and here and other places. Here is an illustration. I am now engaged in helping to turn out a machine that is in great demand. Our capacity is limited. We cannot keep up with our orders. Every man in that plant who knows anything knows we cannot keep up, and yet every day we are booking orders and entering into contracts to fill an order, say, of a hundred machines within a certain time. We know when we take that order that we never can fill it in the time specified. When the time comes and the machines are not ready, and we get letters of inquiry, our secretary is ordered to reply by saying, 'We have had some difficulty in the shop, and work has been held up by—' some trumped-up excuse. It is a lie, and the secretary knows it is a lie, and so do the others higher up. Now this is a most common thing. I have found it in every shop I have ever worked in."

"Why do these great firms book orders and agree to turn out machines within a specified time when they know it is a physical impossibility to do any such thing?"

"They are after trade. They think no one will suffer. It is the common practice. No one looks for all such contracts to be filled to the letter. Those who have given the orders are helpless, make the best of circumstances, and the thing continues."

"What effect has such a practice upon the employees—their morale?"

"I am confident that it has a tendency to breed distrust or contempt, to make the men careless in regard to the sacredness of contracts. They grow lax, and drift into the habit of doing things indifferently or imperfectly. It affects me that way."

Another man gave this testimony: "I am an inspector. It is my business to examine and pass upon the finished product before it leaves the shop. I find many defects that an ordinary observer would not notice. I call the attention of the man above me to these things, and he smiles significantly and says: 'Oh, never mind, never mind. You must learn to be blind to some things. Let it go. We want production.' Now this thing gets on my nerves, it worries me, and I feel that I lie when I O. K. a job that is imperfect, and must lie to keep my place."

Every one of these workers manifested a desire to be truthful. Every one feels in his very soul that it would be better all round, pay better, to deal honestly. Their employers do not seem to think so, and the subtle and dangerous estrangement goes on. There is not that confident and fine trustful relation existing between employer and employee that would make for better things. All the men in this brotherhood were engaged by big businesses where millions are involved daily. They are firmly convinced that all business, large and small, has a destructive element of dishonesty in it. They think that business is conducted by greed of gain more than upon principles of righteousness. They were willing to admit that there may be exceptions, but these exceptions are rare.

I was most surprisingly impressed with the spirit of good nature, frankness, calmness, and reasonableness of these men. Do

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they represent the mental attitude of millions of other workers of the higher class?

The question kept coming: If the I. W. W. lie to incite to strikes and discontent among the workers, are they less guiltless than are the more respectable groups who lie in conducting business for gain? Do we condone the latter and condemn the former? Sherman Rogers would say, "Tell the truth."

THE PROBLEM OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Earnest protests have recently been made both in Great Britain and the United States by large numbers of citizens of these countries against the retention by the Turks of Constantinople as their capital. The grounds for these protests are ample. The reasons that support them are strong. Their effect may yet be considerable, not directly, but indirectly. They come too late to accomplish the object at which they were aimed. Action has been taken and officially announced throughout the Moslem world which will keep the Caliph-Sultan at Constantinople. Had the Turkish question been settled a year ago, the Ottoman capital could well have been removed to Brusa. The opportunity is lost. The Turks have so used the long delay and have been so deeply stirred by the ill-advised permission given the Greeks to occupy Smyrna pending a settlement of the whole question of the Near East that their plea to remain at Constantinople was long ago accepted by France, and later by Great Britain also.

The reasons of "practical politics" which have influenced France and Great Britain are pretty well known by those who can see behind the diplomatic curtain. Whatever these reasons are, the die is cast. Constantinople is to remain the capital of the Ottoman state. But public opinion in the United States and Great Britain still has work to do. That work consists in bringing such pressure to bear upon national and international action as will make the retention of the Turk at Constantinople innoxious. This can be done. The Government and people of Great Britain certainly will be found responsive to public sentiment in this matter.

We waive all answer to the question, Can the Turks be reformed? Answered yes or no, their power to do harm, as in the past, can be completely taken away, even with the center of the Ottoman state at Constantinople. Leave them with no army and no navy. Neutralize the straits. Demand and enforce the fulfillment of guaranties for security of life and property and equality before the law of all Ottoman subjects, thus leaving Turkey dependent on the Western Powers.

In any event, Turkey has lost a large part of her territory. The limit of her possessions in Europe will doubtless be the Tchataldja defenses of Constantinople. Great slices of her territory in Asia are irrevocably lost—terribly humiliating to Ottoman pride!

Yes; but leave them even the nominal possession of Constantinople and they will accept all other restrictions as "Kismet." The hope will remain to their best men and women and to their American friends that they still have a future, even a future better far than any era of their boasted past. The stay of Constantinople in the hands of the Turks, with the effective guaranties to be demanded, will in no way hinder the great work to which Ameri-

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THE PROBLEM OF CONSTANTINOPLE
(Continued)

cans are called in that land with an urgency not one whit less pressing than that of the relief work, now near its end. It is a work begun a hundred years ago, which may last yet a hundred years, and will yield fruit of greater value than the acceptance of any "mandate" or political relationship whatsoever could possibly produce.

The work of the future will be the philanthropic work of the past greatly expanded in every direction, especially educationally and industrially. What has been done and the position of influence gained will be an asset of tremendous value for the work to be done. Americans will hereafter be to Moslems of the Near East the interpreters of a living and practical Christianity, to a degree altogether unmatched by foreigners from any other land.

GEORGE F. HERRICK.

[The writer of this letter is an American who has spent more than fifty years in close touch with the races of the Near East, chiefly at Constantinople. His name will be recognized with respect by those interested in American educational and philanthropic work in the Balkans and the Turkish Empire. Nevertheless we do not wholly agree with him that "the opportunity is lost to turn the Turk out of Constantinople." If the American Government had made as strong protest against the retention of Constantinople by the Sultan as it has made against the retention of Fiume by the Italian Government, we are sure something could have been accomplished. Of course the failure of the American Government to declare war against Turkey and Bulgaria when it declared war against Austria puts the United States in an unfortunate position on the Constantinople question. But Dr. Herrick is sound in his conclusion that American influence in the Near East in the future must be in the direction of impressing the Turks with the fact that they must conform to the decent opinion of mankind if they are to be admitted to any kind of recognition or regard by civilized nations.—THE EDITORS.]

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DEATH TO THE RED CEDAR?

BY JOHN T. BARTLETT

In apple-growing sections of the Middle Atlantic States red cedar trees were popular for Christmas uses this year for an unusual reason. Spruce, hemlock, pine, are all Christmas trees in this region, but the red cedar, a tree which in apple towns here is likely to become a rarity, had preference this year on other grounds than appearance, convenience in securing, and intrinsic value.

This part of the United States is headed toward general recognition as one of a scant number of leading apple regions of the world. The red cedar has become inimical to the apple industry through being a host tree for an economically important apple disease. This is the cedar rust or the apple rust. It goes by both names.

The cedar rust is brother in one respect to the white pine blister rust which has been troubling New England. To complete its life cycle it requires, like the blister rust, two host trees or shrubs, lacking either of which it vanishes from a locality. A part of the year it spends on the red cedar, then it jumps to the apple, manifesting itself in yellow spots on the leaves and fruit. Like several other fruit diseases which have become economically important in very recent years, red cedar rust became a serious menace with suddenness.

Can a tree be legislated out of existence? This question is going to be answered in the Winchester apple district of Virginia. This region of some 425 square miles, in which there are already 750,000 or more apple trees, last season traced damage, it is stated, of $1,000,000 to cedar rust. Apple-growers, realizing the deadly character of red cedars, can safely be left to remove them, but this is not sufficient. There must be absolute eradication, which is possible only through the co-operation of many farmers and landowners who are not apple-growers.

The Virginia Legislature passed the Steck Cedar Rust Law, aimed at the eradication of red cedars. "Death to the Red Cedar!" is the war-cry in Winchester now. As was to be expected, the law has encountered some opposition. Man often loves trees, sometimes he loves even red cedars, and thus it happens that eradication promises to be effected only with the aid of legal process. In one such case the fruit-growers, represented by a committee, offered to perform the labor of cutting the cedars and to pay the owner $2.50 apiece, but the obdurate one would not "dicker." Then they "went to law."

The Virginia Cedar Rust Law, as it stands now, stipulates compulsory eradication of all red cedars within one mile of a commercial apple orchard. Fruit-growers already have concluded that this is inadequate, and the State Horticultural Society is asking the Legislature, now in biennial session, to change the legal distance from one mile to two.

PROFESSIONAL

(*From the Philadelphia "Ledger"*)

The small son of a well-known electrical engineer is more familiar with the appliances of modern civilization than with the small things of nature, and when visiting the country unhesitatingly picked up a hornet to inspect its mechanism more closely. When his father hurried out to discover the cause of the commotion which immediately broke the peace of the summer

Why Men Strike

Why do men strike? The old answer, "shorter hours, bigger pay," does not fully solve the problem. In almost every case there is also something deeper involved—as this interesting story of a Russian sweat-shop worker shows.

FOR twelve long hours a day Rensky polished the bowls of briar smoking pipes in a dingy little room in lower Manhattan. He had been in America two years now and could polish bowls like an expert.

But Rensky hated his work—hated it because Michael, the foreman, glared and stormed and cursed; hated it because the "boss" was making money, not he; hated it because he was a machine, and he had come to America to be a man. Hated it most of all because he had to sit at that twirling, sandpapered disc day after day, week after week, month after month with only a thin and thankless pay envelope to look forward to. And so he polished pipes and hated Michael and shirked and sulked for two years.

The owner began to wonder why the output was so small, why there were so many petty quarrels, so much waste, so little profit. How could he know that he and his foreman were working at cross purposes with the men in the little workroom? All he knew was that he paid the highest wages possible and still got the smallest return.

Then Rensky went back to live in his native country. He was glad to leave his job, glad to leave the United States. Is it any wonder that he found little to praise and much to blame in our "industrial institutions"? Is it any wonder that he spoke ill of the "land of freedom"? Then came the Revolution.

The "Square Deal" Handshake

Russia was not a safe place to live in and once again Rensky came to America. They told him that the workshop had moved to Brooklyn. And there he found it—not a dingy little room, but a splendid modern building. Michael greeted him with a smile and began to enthuse on "industrial democracy," "justice," "co-operation."

Rensky was dazed, bewildered. He didn't understand. Michael was so different; the faces in the workroom looked so contented; the very pipe bowls seemed more friendly. He accepted his old position back at a higher wage and immediately began to pass through more finished pipes under the new 8-hour schedule than he ever did before in 12.

At the end of the week, when everyone met in the big buffer-machine room for a meeting, the mystery was explained. Rensky listened with surprise and wonderment, but with ever-increasing enlightenment and broadening of mind, while "our friend, Leitch," explained the quality bonus system. He gasped when the "boss" said that each one of them was responsible for the success of the firm. He smiled broadly when Leitch said, "The underlying principle of Industrial Democracy is the *square deal*."

Rensky Thaws Out

Rensky awakened; he thawed out. He had a share in this business; the "boss" was square—he'd work, work his very best. And he did. Suffice to say that in two short months he was making more money than he had ever dreamed of. He's now a happy, prosperous, loyal American citizen and he never thinks of Russia and revolutions.

That's what John Leitch's plan of Industrial Democracy does. First it eliminates unskilled labor, giving each individual worker a share of responsibility. It achieves real manufacturing by increasing quality with quantity. Above all, it Americanizes the foreigners who keep the machinery in our factories running.

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Not long ago there was a huge strike in Paterson, N. J.—2,300 workers walked out. Some struck for shorter hours, some for more pay. Among all the mills in that city, only one was running at full force, on a schedule of 48 hours a week and with its workers happy and contented. It was making money while the others were losing thousands. *That mill had had Leitch's plan in operation for four months.*

John Leitch's plan of Industrial Democracy is a working proposition that stands on its own feet. Some of our biggest concerns believe that John Leitch's book opens the prospect of a new future for American business and manufacturing. The National Cash Register Company bought 401 copies of this book, the American Woolen Company bought 200, Doehler Die Castings Company bought 141, Passaic Metal Ware Company 146, Susquehanna Silk Mills 252, and many other concerns, large and small, have bought and are still buying additional copies of this remarkable book. And now through a special arrangement you can get your copy of "Man-to-Man" at a 25% discount.

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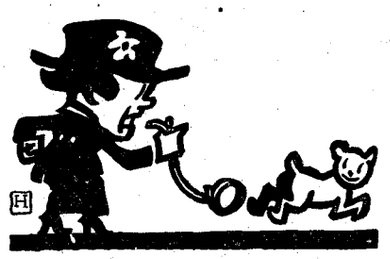

Don't let it get away from you

What?

The Outlook during this vital Presidential year

You'll find the remedy on page 621

day, the little lad was ruefully sucking a thumb, while tears streamed down his face.

"Why, what's the trouble?" he was asked.

"It was that bug," he managed to explain between sobs. "I think his wirin' is defective. I touched him and he wasn't insulated at all."

BRADLAUGH'S EXPULSION

In The Outlook for February 4, in the article on "The Practice of the Mother of Parliaments," I read with interest the reference in the last paragraph to Bradlaugh's expulsion from the House of Commons. I would like to add just a word to the statements in Mr. Wilson's communication.

At the time of Bradlaugh's expulsion—at least for nearly three years of that time—I was living in Northampton, the borough which had elected him together with Labouchère as its representatives at St. Stephen's. They were familiar figures in the city—a place of about sixty thousand inhabitants then. I have often seen them riding together; "Labby," dapper, slight in figure, dressed in a coat with a big fur collar; Bradlaugh, huge, rather ungainly in figure, towering far above his confrère. Bradlaugh stood over six feet in height and his head was unusually large.

Northampton was, and is, radical in its politics, and at the time Bradlaugh was its member was secularist in its religion; that is, the secularist faith—if it might be so dignified—had many influential followers.

While theoretically your correspondent is right in the reason given for excluding Bradlaugh from the House, there was another reason, never mentioned in the press, seldom on the platform, but it was perhaps even far more effective in keeping the Northampton man from his seat than the legal one asserted in the official reports. Bradlaugh was said to be responsible for the publishing of a book called, I think, "The Fruits of Philosophy," which advocated what is now called birth control.

It was a common saying in Northampton that it was the English wives who kept Bradlaugh out of Parliament, so that members in the House, especially those of the Tory persuasion, voted to eject one who was undoubtedly the legal representative of a borough in full possession of its rights when it elected him. It was of course the illegal action of the House that exasperated the electors of the borough and compelled them to elect and re-elect him, I think, four or five times before the House finally saw the light.

Bradlaugh was an exceedingly able man; he was far above the average Member of Parliament in ability and power; he would have been before long a marked man in the House because of his ability. But he was also born a "player to the gallery," and the expulsion was far too good a card to be thrown away and he played it for all it was worth, and many a Radical dissenter who gave him his vote at the first election just to beat his Tory opponent continued to vote against the Tory and for the Radical though his conscience squirmed when he thought of the charges of immorality brought against his representative. As I happened to be a Dissenter and not a Churchman, I knew how strongly the feeling ran both for and against Bradlaugh.

Of course the House could not legally take any step against Bradlaugh save on the grounds it did take, and so, except among those of us who knew the feeling in Northampton, the legal aspect is all that is remembered. (Rev.) H. J. WILKINS.

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THE OUTLOOK (*Department of Classified Advertising*)

"LEST WE FORGET"

We were stalled in the Rue Gambetti of the old city of St. Die, only three miles from the front lines. The stucco walls of the fine residences looked as though some giant beast had clawed them wherever shrapnel hit. Shells had torn away the side of the mansion near which our car was stalled, and from behind the green hills and dark fir forests of the Vosges we could hear the Austrian 77's booming in the clear morning air. We were due back at headquarters that night—ninety miles away—with important messages, but the machine shops of the Fifth American Division could not or would not mend or supply a broken part.

In despair we had found an old French civilian mechanic. For an hour he labored in his shop; another hour passed while he struggled with the car. The Major was furious. At last the old Frenchman looked up with a smile. "*Voilà, messieurs! C'est bien!*" which, being interpreted, is, "There you are, gentlemen. It's all right." Sure enough the car responded to the self-starter and moved easily forward. We stopped and reached for our pockets; "*Combien, monsieur?* How much?" The old man straightened with a click of the heels. Tears were in his eyes; "Messieurs, I have two sons who have died for *la Patrie*, but for you, you Americains who have leave your homes to cross the sea for *la belle* France, I cannot say ze thanks enough. As for ze car, messieurs, eet is nuzzing. It is for me un grand plaisere. *Au revoir, messieurs!*"

The old Frenchman, a workingman of the people, would not accept our money.

"Well, it beats all!" said the Major; "these frogs are a funny people. Drive on, chauffeur"—remarks, by the way, quite typical of our Army.

I have never forgotten the spirit of the old French mechanic nor a dozen similar instances of kindness and gratitude by the French people.

I had the misfortune to be town major, or American military mayor, in five towns of France where contact, and particularly the tact part, with the French was my special duty. I have been obliged to billet thousands of Negro troops in the homes of small French cities, often placing eight to twelve black troopers in a single room in residences where the handsome mahogany furniture of more prosperous days had been mutilated by troops for three long years of war.

Often only women and children were left in the homes which I was ordered to fill with black soldiers. The little children cried at sight of the strange black faces, and the women begged to know whether the black men were dangerous or kind.

On the gateways of the handsome residences or on the door-posts of the humbler red-roofed homes were white letters, such as "O2 H20 C3," indicating "Officers 2, *Hommes* 20, *Chevaux* 3"—the capacity of that home for officers, men, and horses.

Following the laws of war, I must fill those friendly homes to capacity or overflowing. The women led me to the vacant rooms. "Eight men here, sergeant, seven men here, five men here." In shuffled the tired men and dumped their equipment; up the street moved the column to the next home, where other frightened women and children waited our coming. "*C'est la guerre*," the natives would say, and shake their heads. One cent a night per man or horse sleeping on their floors or in their

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stables was the remuneration those householders received for lodging the fighting men of the ever-changing regiments.

Their kindness and patience were remarkable. Yet those thrifty French people were amazed at our spending proclivities. "*Tout les Américains sont fous*," they would say, or, "All the Americans are crazy." Accustomed to driving careful bargains, they were astonished at the lovable, generous youngsters who paid what they were asked and demanded what they wanted at any price without hesitation. So it was that prices naturally rose. Human nature is weak at best. Our buck privates, who received twenty times more than the French *poilu* and almost the pay of a French lieutenant, were regarded, one and all, as millionaires.

Resentment grew when champagne that cost the first troops nine francs a quart rose to eighteen and twenty francs before the armistice. Yet I maintain that among these impoverished people in a dozen cities that I visited I never met worse profiteering than I encountered at one cantonment of the Middle West where Army men were forced to pay forty dollars per month for a single room without meals, right here in the old U. S. A.

The gentleness, gayety, and generosity of the Americans won the hearts of the French in most places. They are a people fundamentally kind, but canny. A natural reaction took place when the Americans wore their welcome out, and the French found that "their ways are not our ways."

On the other hand, the exquisite manners of all the French, whether peasant or Parisian, were too often taken as a sign of weakness and a subject for ridicule by our soldiers.

In the homes which I filled with troops I found scarcely a family that had not lost a son, a brother, or a father in the interminable weariness of the years of war.

In the mansion of a delicate widow where I was ordered to billet sixty Negro soldiers a company of American machine gunners, whom the black troops relieved, had smashed marble mantels, chandeliers, and candelabra, had broken and cut mahogany bedsteads, and left the family heirlooms of the poor woman in a ruined condition.

Frantic protests and heavy claims were natural under such circumstances. I doubt seriously if that poor woman was ever fully reimbursed for her losses, yet she was full of praise for the conduct and gentleness of the black troops after a month's stay in her house. To the credit of the Negro soldiers it can be said that they did not abuse the kindness of the French people; and to the praise of the French, General Pershing added a word of commendation for the good order and cleanliness of the black regiments in France.

Soldiers and citizens of France have repeatedly told me that America won the war. Their officers give credit to the men who stopped the Hun at Château Thierry, who won the victories of the St. Mihiel, and doggedly advanced through the horrors of the Argonne Forest to break the last defenses of the Hindenburg line.

Let us not forget that, though we won the war, we were eleventh-hour workers in that bloody vineyard of France. As an ex-soldier who labored with the French, I hope there are many other Americans that still love and admire the brave, kind people who held off the mad dog of Europe for three years before our coming.

SYDNEY D. FRISSELL.

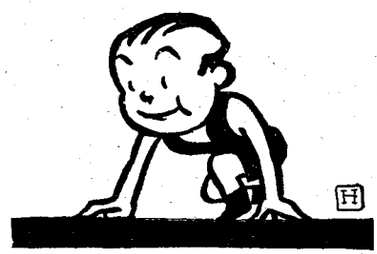
ARCO WAND
VACUUM CLEANER

CLEANS all over the house. Gets the surface and ground-in dust, grit, lint, threads and trash with a few moment's easy stroking without moving heavy furniture. No heavy or noisy machinery to drag around. The accumulations do not have to be handled, but are piped into the sealed dust bucket of the machine set in the basement. Does away with extra help. Makes the home sanitary.

Easily installed in *old* or *new* Residences, Apartments, Theatres, Churches, Schools, etc. Made mounted on truck for factories, offices, etc. Send for illustrated catalog showing its construction and labor saving uses.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Department C-55. 816-822 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

START NOW



I enclose herewith my check or a money order for Five Dollars, for which please enter my name for one year's subscription to The Outlook

Name_____

Address_____

Mail this blank to The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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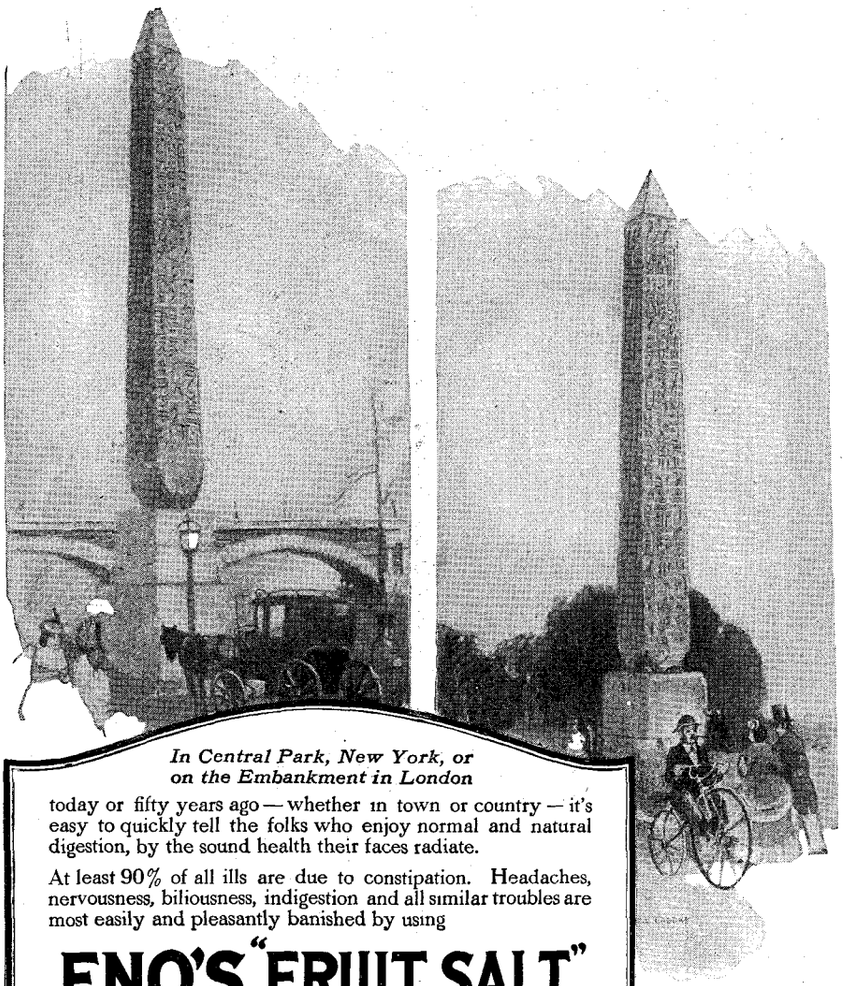

In Central Park, New York, or on the Embankment in London

today or fifty years ago — whether in town or country — it's easy to quickly tell the folks who enjoy normal and natural digestion, by the sound health their faces radiate.

At least 90% of all ills are due to constipation. Headaches, nervousness, biliousness, indigestion and all similar troubles are most easily and pleasantly banished by using

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
(DERIVATIVE COMPOUND)

A Very Agreeable Aperient

A spoonful of Eno in a glass of water makes a tasty, bubbling drink that prevents and overcomes disorders, both of digestion and elimination and agreeably establishes regular habits. At a dollar a bottle the enduring thing about Eno is that it is always the same—its results are gratifyingly and consistently satisfactory. At all Druggists.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, S. E., England

Sales Agents:
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Inc.
New York Toronto Sydney

Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment London, England 1878

The Obelisk in Central Park, New York, U.S.A. 1881

How to Reduce Your Weight

You CAN do it in a dignified, simple way in the privacy of your room and surprise your family and friends.

I KNOW you can, because I've reduced 40,000 women from 20 to 85 lbs., and what I have done for so many I can do for you.

Don't reduce by drugs or diet alone. You'll look old if you do. You should have work adapted to your condition.

No woman need carry one pound of excess fat. It is so simple to weigh what you should, and you enjoy the process. My cheerful letters and your scales keep you enthused.

I build your vitality, strengthen your heart and teach you how to stand, walk and breathe correctly, as I reduce you.

Don't endure fat when it is so easy to reduce.

If you send me your height and weight I'll tell you just what you should weigh. No charge—and I'll send you an illustrated booklet FREE, showing you how to stand correctly. Write me! I will respect your confidence. (1718)

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 8, 624 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

IMPERIAL SANITARY FLOOR

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
1121 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
On the Market 10 years

BY THE WAY

A wide-awake school in Ohio encourages its pupils to go into all sorts of business enterprises. They have a bank, an insurance company, a candy kitchen, a motion-picture company, and even a pawnshop. Sometimes the business spirit of the boys leads them into "schemes" that have to be vetoed by the director. Here is an example which he quotes: "The airplane company bought an engine. It was a poor engine. They came to me with this proposition and wanted my O. K. on it: 'This engine is no good. Now the bankers don't know a thing about engines and we would like to borrow some money on the engine and give them a mortgage. We don't intend to pay the mortgage and they can foreclose and take the engine.' I told them that wouldn't be playing the game quite right. I suggested that we go down to the bank and offer them five per cent commission for the sale of the engine. The engine is still out there. In this school the boys and girls meet some of the problems of every-day life."

Visitors to Paris during the coming season may be interested in a list of the "double-starred" or supreme sights of the city found in the latest edition of Baedeker's "Paris" (1913). Of the twenty-odd "double stars" denoting the chief sights of the city proper a majority are given to the Louvre and its treasures. These include: The Palace itself; the Venus de Milo, the Victory of Samothrace, Head of Homer, Egyptian Scribe, Fettered Slaves by Michael Angelo; Titian's Jupiter and Antiope, Entombment, Allegory; Coreggio's St. Catharine; Raphael's Madonna; Van Dyck's Charles I; Veronese's Marriage at Cana. To these of course should be added Da Vinci's Mona Lisa. The other double-starred attractions of Paris are, the Place de la Concorde, Notre Dame, Sainte Chapelle, and the Monument des Morts at Père La Chaise.

Many travelers would probably add to the above list of sights in Paris which should on no account be missed: The Arc de Triomphe, Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides, the Opera House, the Musée de Cluny, and perhaps the Conciergerie, the famous old prison in which Marie Antoinette and other victims of the Revolution were confined.

Applicants for positions under the municipal government of a certain Western town, according to the Editor's Drawer of "Harper's," are obliged to undergo a physical examination. During such an examination of one candidate the physician put to him this question: "What did your grandfather die of?" "I can't say that I remember," the applicant hastened to reply, "but I know that it was nothing serious."

"English is defective in terms applicable to art," the Paris correspondent of "American Art News" says. "When, for instance, I am obliged to say that Jouve is our greatest animal painter, I do not use an exact expression, for he is not, or is hardly, a painter, and in French is more widely and appropriately qualified *animalier*, similarly as one who interprets landscape, be it in color or in monochrome, has the appellation *paysagiste*. I believe 'portraitist' has come to be tolerated in English, but for the other varieties of artis-

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tic specialization the language is not well equipped. Jouve is not only the ablest living painter of animals, but he is really the only one in Europe, at least."

"The burglars who sent theater tickets to a man and his wife so as to get a good chance to rob their house may not have been so enterprising after all," says the "Dramatic Mirror." "If the burglars bought the tickets to 'The Gold Diggers,' or 'Abraham Lincoln,' or any other attraction for which there is a loud public clamor, or for which seats are selling, according to the press agents, seventy-six weeks ahead, they may have got the worst of the bargain." The supposition is that the seats were good ones and were bought of a ticket speculator.

A "Hall of Fame for Trees" is being compiled by the American Forestry Association. Among famous trees that are proposed for this Hall of Fame are the De Soto Oak at Tampa, Florida, from which De Soto is said to have started for the Mississippi and the West; the Octopus Tree in Charles City County, Virginia, believed to be the largest and oldest tree in the State; the Great Tree on Boston Common, blown down in a storm on February 15, 1918; and the "Green Tree Hotel" at Le Claire, Iowa, an elm famous among Mississippi River boatmen, because it was a waiting place for men out of a job and looking for a trip. To this tree, therefore, these men gave the name of the "Green Tree Hotel."

The "Passing Show," of London, says that Bernard Shaw was speaking not long ago at a literary gathering, and told the true story of an occasion when an auditor called out "Rot!" as Shaw was making a speech before the curtain, and the author was said to have made the witty reply, "I quite agree with you, sir; but what are we against so many?" The fact was, it seems, that this incident was "fixed up," but Shaw asked the reporters present at the later meeting not to "give the thing away." Then, looking suspiciously at them, he said, as reported, "Now, mind; if any one *does* put this in the papers, I shall deny it."

One of George Meredith's friends, Lady Butcher, gives these recollections of the great novelist in a recently published diary: "I notice that Mr. Meredith likes to hear about the people I meet, the books I read, and the classes and lectures I attend, but he never wants to hear my *opinion* about anything or anybody. I asked him why, and he replied, 'Because I know *that* already.' I asked him how it was that he knew so much about girls and women, and he replied, 'It is my mother that is in me.'"

From "Karikaturen," of Christiania, Norway:

Canny Guide (to group of tourists)—"This tower has the sad reputation of being a favorite place of suicide for unhappy couples. If any of this party have ideas of casting themselves over, will they please first remember to leave my tip behind?"

From "Le Pêle-Mêle," of Paris:

The up-to-date blind beggar's card reads: "Please help the poor blind man! On account of the scarcity of silver, postage stamps and tickets for the Métro will be accepted."

Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's

Spring Styles in Women's Sweaters

Fashion demands a sweater on every possible occasion this season. There are sport sweaters which add materially to the attraction of the links or court. And charmingly styled models that transform the simplest attire into a smart costume.

This initial display reveals the new styles, weaves and shades in delightful variety.

Fibre Silk Tuxedo Model, Block stitch; Colors: Navy, Biege, Lavender, Purple, and Rose, $18.50.

Chiffon Alpaca Slip-on, with Collar or V-neck, $15.75, Tuxedo model, $19.50. Colors: Black, White, Navy, Copen, Rose, Camel, Lavender, Turquoise, and Henna.

Shetland Weave Tuxedo Model, with Sash; Colors: Black, Navy, Brown, Lavender, Purple, Camel, Rose, Copen, Black with White, Tuxedo Roll and White with Black, $14.50. V-neck model, $10.75.

V-neck Slip-on Model, Pure Silk fancy stripe weave; Colors: Black, Navy, Camel, Wisteria, Peach, Pink, and Copen, $45.00.

Heavy Silk, Tuxedo Model, Block weave with Belt; Colors: Black, White, Navy, Raisin, Castor and Saxe, $65.00.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant? The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results. The rate is only ten cents per word, including address.

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

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"The Largest Possible Amount of WindoWalls"

The following letter from R. G. Kittinger, Vice-President of the Kittinger Company, Inc., Buffalo, tells a significant story for manufacturers:

"In our new building, we used *the largest possible amount of Fenestra WindoWall, and constructed solid walls only where absolutely necessary.*

"As a result of the large window area, we have no dark spots in our factory. The centers of our working floors are well daylighted, making them suitable for careful work, ordinarily carried on adjacent to the window. Not only has it been possible for us to increase our production, but the quality of our product has been greatly improved.

"We believe we have been well repaid as there is no question but a well lighted plant has the advantage in securing labor; also the quality of work is better."

Fenestra WindoWalls are the least expensive of all wall materials—they make light cost less and produce more.

Detroit Steel Products Company, 3613 E. Gd. Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Boston New York Philadelphia Washington Chicago San Francisco Hartford Buffalo Newark Richmond Baltimore

Canadian Metal Window and Steel Products, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Send for this Book!

Published for your information. It gives facts and comparative cost figures in detail. It summarizes just what you want to know about windows, walls and WindoWalls. Drop us a letter today and we will mail it to you.

Kittinger Company, Inc., Makers of High Grade Furniture, Buffalo, N. Y.
10,718 square feet of Fenestra WindoWall
Hydro Construction Co., Architects and Contractors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fenestra

STEEL WINDOWALLS

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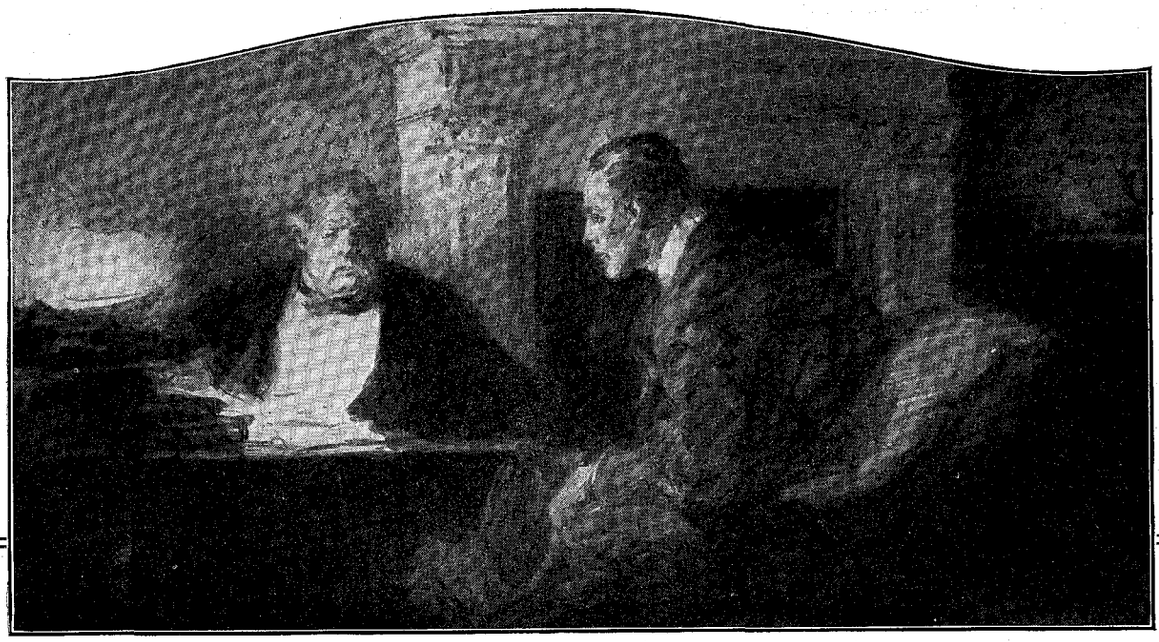


Some day he will ask you: "What have you read?"

Read what President Hadley of Yale says about this. Then send for the 64-page free book "Fifteen Minutes a Day"

"WHAT have you read? Can you write clear, forcible English? I never employ a man in any responsible position without asking him those questions," said one of the most successful business men in New York.

"The reading mind is the growing disciplined mind," he continued. "And any man who can write clearly must necessarily first think clearly."

President Hadley of Yale has had an opportunity to watch the success or failure of thousands of men. He knows what executives demand in their younger associates. Summing his experience with many executives in varied lines, he said:

"Men in every department of practical life, men in commerce, men in transportation, and in manufactures have told me that what they really wanted from our colleges was men who have this selective power of using books efficiently."

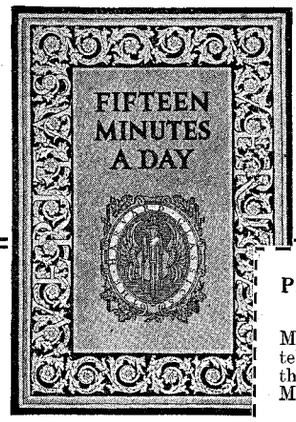
"The selective power of using books efficiently"—not the habit of miscellaneous reading; not a mass of undigested facts; but the clear mental action that comes from knowledge of the really important books, systematically and thoroughly read.

How can one develop this "selective power?" With so little time to read how can the ambitious modern man or woman be sure that he or she is not wasting the reading minutes among books that have no building force?

What books will give the largest return for the time and money invested in them?

Those questions have been answered for you—answered for every ambitious man and woman, and for every ambitious family—in a remarkably valuable little free book entitled "Fifteen Minutes a Day." It tells the story of the most effective selection of mind building books ever made—

Dr. Eliot's Five Foot Shelf of Books



—how a few great master books have been chosen out of the nearly 5,000,000 volumes in print; how they have been arranged in reading courses and combined in fifty handsome volumes of clear text, indexed so as to place at your command the finest utterances of all human expression.

A pleasant and easy way to learn to think clearly and talk interestingly

HOW Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for forty years President of Harvard, selected out of all the millions of books of travel, history, science, biography, essays, drama and poetry, the few that will give the essentials of a liberal education, even if read but 15 minutes a day, is explained to you in the free Booklet.

Fascinating books that thrill as they teach

TO learn how every day's reading—even 15 minutes—can be used so as to make you a bigger, broader, more interesting man or woman, to find out how you can make yours a "growing disciplined mind," the kind of mind that President Hadley says is demanded by modern executives, simply clip the coupon and receive the copy of the free booklet "Fifteen Minutes a Day" that is wrapped up and ready, awaiting your request.

Send for this FREE Booklet that gives Dr. Eliot's own plan of reading

P. F. Collier & Son Company
416 West 13th Street, New York

Mail me the 64-page Free Book, "Fifteen Minutes a Day," telling about the Five Foot Shelf of Books and containing the two valuable articles by Dr. Eliot and Hamilton Wright Mabie, on what and how to read for a liberal education.

Name_____

Address_____

Out.-4-14

THE OUTLOOK. April 14, 1920. Volume 124, Number 15. Published weekly by The Outlook Company at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription price $5.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1893, at the Post Office at New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Telephoning 1,500,000

Suppose you made arrangements with the telephone company to connect your desk 'phone with 1,500,000 subscribers at exactly twelve, noon, next Thursday.

Have you a two-minute message about your goods or your services that would interest and convince the people at the other end of the line?

At say an average of five cents a call (overlooking long distance charges) it would cost you $75,000 for a two-minute effort.

With a message of such great importance and great cost, would you not seek the help of a Master Message-Maker?

When you advertise in The Delineator and The Designer, you have the opportunity to talk to more than a million and a half families.

While the cost is but a fraction of $75,000 per message, the importance of the opportunity warrants the best advertising brains in the country in preparing your message to a nation.

Employ a Master Message-Maker.

Advertising space in the Butterick Publications is for sale through the accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator *($2 a Year)*

Everybody's Magazine *($2.50 a Year)*

The Designer *($1.50 a Year)*

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE OUTLOOK, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR APRIL 1, 1920.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Robert D. Townsend, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Editor—Lyman Abbott.....381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Managing Editor—
R. D. Townsend, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Business Managers—
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

2. That the owners are:
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Stockholders of The Outlook Company owning 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock:

Lawrence F. Abbott.....381 Fourth Ave., New York
Dorothea V. Abbott.....Cornwall, New York
Ernest H. Abbott.....381 Fourth Ave., New York
Lyman Abbott..... " " " "
Travers D. Carman..... " " " "
W. H. Childs.....17 Battery Place, New York
Walter H. Crittenden....206 Broadway, New York
Frank C. Hoyt.....381 Fourth Ave., New York
Helen R. Mabie.....Summit, N. J.
Lawson V. Pulsifer.....456 Fourth Ave., New York
Harold T. Pulsifer.....381 Fourth Ave., New York
N. T. Pulsifer.....456 Fourth Ave., New York
Charles Rigoulot, 259 Schenectady Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
James Stillman (Estate of), 55 Wall St., New York
Robert D. Townsend.....381 Fourth Ave., New York

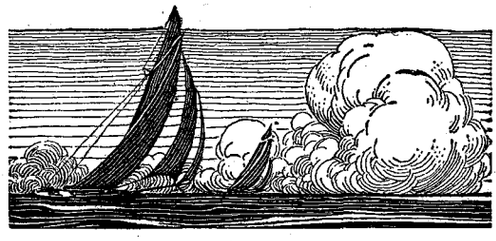
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) R. D. TOWNSEND, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March 1920.

[SEAL] (Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 26; New York County Register's No. 2019; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1922.



THE Kings of the earth wrote to Theodore Roosevelt as their friend—not formal notes by a secretary, but with their own hands. In the April number of Scribner's Magazine you can read these wonderful letters, see parts of them in facsimile, and also four photographs inscribed facetiously in the Kaiser's own handwriting. ¶ Henry James's own letters reveal a complicated and interesting literary personality. Edmund Gosse, who knew him for forty years, makes the letters a text for an inspiringly illuminating article. ¶ When will the Philippines be an independent republic? Charles H. Sherrill, who has just been there, thinks it would be a great mistake to turn them over now. ¶ Henry van Dyke reviews rather cordially those "Sympathetic Antipathies" which few people can explain but most people act upon. ¶ Major E. Alexander Powell's trip down the Danube enabled him to write clearly of what the peacemakers tried to do there. ¶ Maitland Armstrong, artist and maker of stained glass, left an account of artistic life in Rome, here published. ¶ John Fox's patriotic romance, "Erskine Dale—Pioneer," is of the first rank. ¶ Among the recent literary successes, Maxwell Struthers Burt and Harriet Welles stand very high, and their stories in this number confirm that position. ¶ With the whole exchange market upset, the calm review by Alexander Dana Noyes is of great value. ¶ The April Scribner is made for the times by men of the time.

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